

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

February 20, 1918

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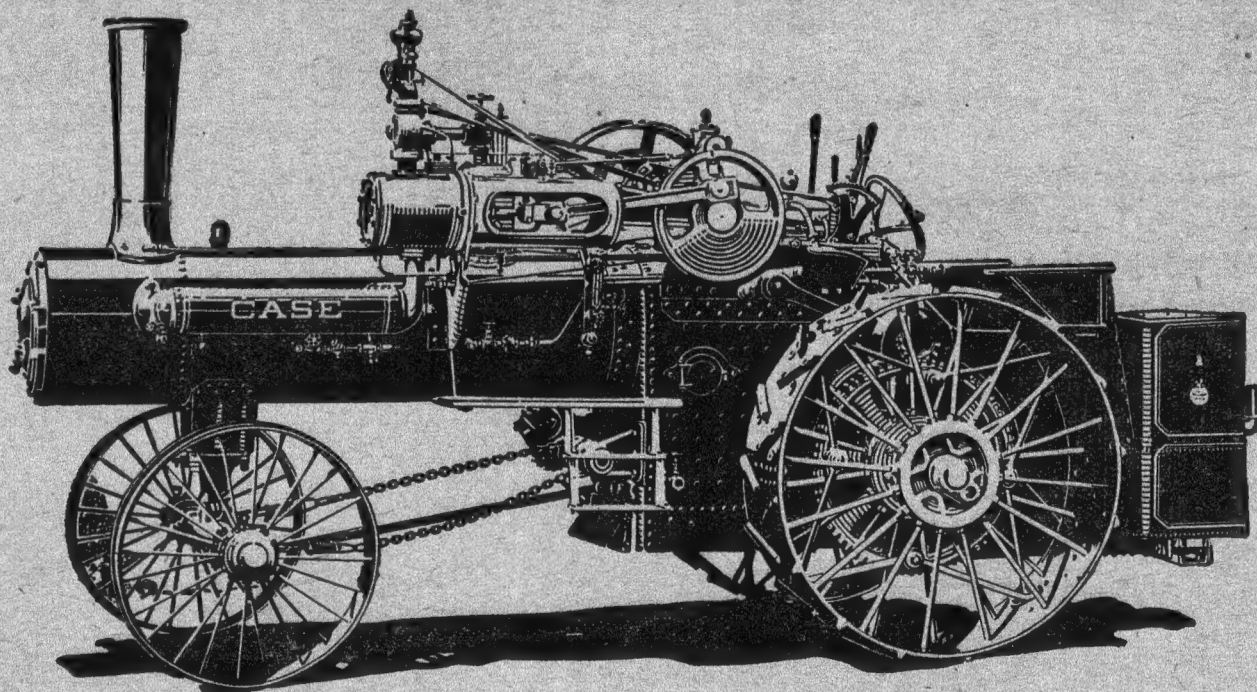
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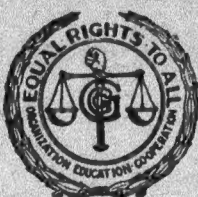
Remittances should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal, bank or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

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Commercial Display—20 cents per agate line. Livestock Display—16 cents per agate line. Classified—5 cents per word per issue.

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.



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An Alfalfa grower sending his advertisement for alfalfa seed to The Guide, included the interesting statement, "If you have not the money to buy seed, have your town merchant order it for you." This is rather an interesting case of enterprise on the part of the grower by which it looks as though he hopes to build up a dealer's connection. It contains a suggestion for enterprising growers and advertisers of seed grain.

The Guide wishes to secure copies of the following issues of The Grain Growers' Guide in order to make up bound volumes which have been requested: January 31, 1911; February 16, 1916; March 1, 1916; June 21, 1916; October 4, 1916. For each of the first five copies of each of these dates returned to us, we will give 25 cents. Address the copies to the circulation department of The Guide.

When writing to The Guide our readers could help us very materially to give them better and quicker service if they would write letters for different departments on separate sheets of paper. There are at least four well defined and separate departments in The Guide, as follows: Editorial, Circulation, Advertising and Book. It not infrequently happens that one of our subscribers will write us in regard to something which he wishes to see in our editorial columns, sending us a renewal of his subscription, a classified advertisement and also ordering a book. Such a letter has to be dealt with in turn by each separate department, causing unnecessary delay. If our readers would write on separate slips of paper their requests could be referred at once to the different departments concerned, thus securing immediate attention by each department.

The Farmers' Parliament, held last week in Regina, was the last of the big series of four conventions of organized farmers held this winter. The first was held in Toronto in December, by the U.F.O. Each of these conventions have been fully reported in The Guide. This issue contains full reports of the Regina convention. The atten-

tion of our 20,000 Saskatchewan readers, and our 16,000 readers in other provinces, is specially called to these reports.

Each farmer who has received the "Better Seed" Book should watch the mails. The Guide has a special proposition that will interest him. This will not be advertised, but every one who has sent for the seed book will be notified through the mails of this splendid new proposition. It will come as a pleasant surprise. When the farmer gets it he will exclaim: "This is like getting money from home!" Don't let this special offer escape your notice.

Last year we published a full series of Guide House and Barn Plans. This service was very much appreciated by our readers, and a large number of the plans were ordered. This winter so many requests for plans came in that we decided to republish many of them and those that have proven most popular will appear in The Guide from time to time. Next summer many a western farmer will be building that house or barn he has had in mind for so many years. The Guide plans were drawn especially to suit the needs of the prairie farmer. They can be had for the phenomenally low price of \$1.50 each.

Slight alterations in plans are frequently requested by our readers when sending in for Guide House or Barn plans. It should be noted that these plans are reproduced by a process of printing, and it is impossible to make alterations in them. This does not reduce the value of the plans in any way, however. Alterations can easily be made by the carpenter when the building is being erected.

In this Issue: Full reports of the Regina convention; Controlling Weeds, by Prof. Bracken; Growing Evergreens, by A. P. Stevenson; Fanning Mill Sieves; A National Wool Growers' Organization; The Unchanging Creed of the Christian Church, by Dr. Bland; How to Operate an Incubator, by Prof. Herner; Edgings in Crochet, besides all the regular weekly and fortnightly departments.

PRIZES FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Cash prizes will be given for contributions from The Guide readers on subjects pertaining to farm life and work. These contributions should preferably contain not more than 600 words but well written articles will be accepted should they exceed this length. They should be written on one side of the paper only. For the best contribution on each subject a prize of \$3.00 will be given; for the second best, \$2.00 and others that are published will be paid for at the usual contributors' rates. The subjects are as follows:—

1.—What do you find to be the best way to hire farm labor? Can you give any suggestions for the successful management of this labor?

2.—Is The Guide worth \$1.50 a year to you? Give instances in which The Guide has saved you money during the last year.

3.—Have you used fall rye in combating weeds? Outline your methods of using fall rye as a cleaning crop.

4.—Every farm woman tries to make the butter and egg money cover as much of her household expenses as she can. Sometimes, however, these sources of income fail. What other means for making money have you found?

Contributions on the above subjects should be mailed not later than March 5, 20, 1918. Address Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

AUCTION SALE

of over 600 Registered Bulls of the Beef Breeds and SPRING HORSE SHOW

CALGARY, March 26th to 29th, 1918

Entries for the Sale close February 26th, and for the Horse Show, March 11th.

An additional \$1,500 has been made to the Horse Show Prize List.

The Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association has now sold 4,850 bulls for \$745,000, and will undoubtedly have at the next sale the best offering ever made at the Spring sale, including between 600 and 700 bulls. As this is the largest auction sale of bulls held in Canada or the United States, it provides the best opportunity for obtaining outstanding headers or bulls for the range.

Special transportation arrangements for animals purchased at the sale.

It is expected that single passenger rates will be in force from Alberta points.

The Spring Horse Show also presents a good opportunity for the purchase or sale of horses.

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PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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Right now you are thinking about spring work—within a few weeks you will be making preparations for actual operations on the land. Never before has the world been so short of food and so dependent on Canada as one of its chief sources of supply. As a producer you fully realize the situation—you are anxious to obtain more bushels to the acre with the labor at your disposal. The Bull Dog line of grain cleaning machinery will increase your production by enabling you to make the best possible use of your seed grain. They will clean your grain quickly and thoroughly as they have done in the past for hundreds of farmers in Western Canada. They are endorsed and recommended by the leading seed growers throughout the West. Here we illustrate seven of the eleven sizes of Bull Dog Mills—machines which have been designed for every purpose and varying in size to meet the requirements of every farmer. Moreover, every machine is sold under our rigid guarantee to give perfect satisfaction. There's a reason why there are more Bull Dog fanning mills and separators used throughout the West than all other makes combined.

64-in. Bull Dog with Screenings, Sacker and Wagon Box Elevator

This mill is equipped with a double auger conveyor, heavy rabbitted boxes and double eccentrics. Very strong construction. Better built than any mill ever put on the market.



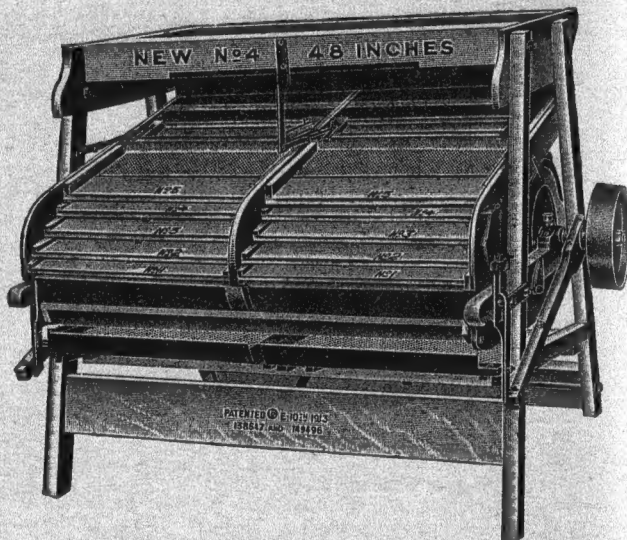
Note the Double Auger Conveyor; one for Screenings, one for Seed Grain.

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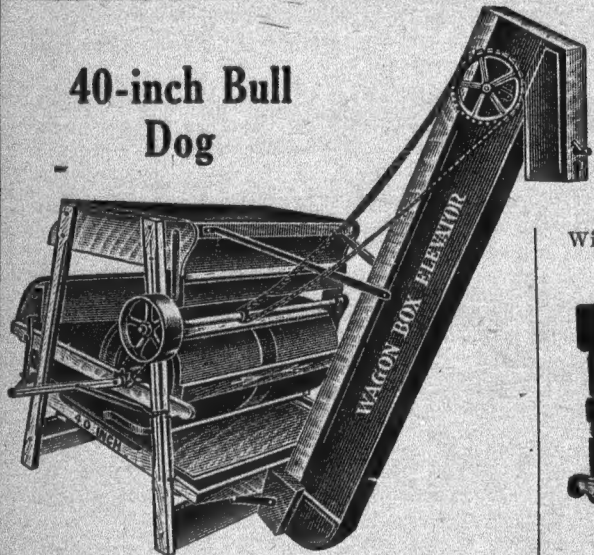
Capacities
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The New 48-inch Bull Dog

This machine, the latest addition to our line, is of heavy construction and is very easily driven. Can be supplied with 4-foot Bagger or Wagon Box Elevator. Sold with or without Bagger attachment.



40-inch Bull Dog



BULL DOG MILLS clean better than others because they are equipped with cleaning bars to prevent clogging in the lower shoe.

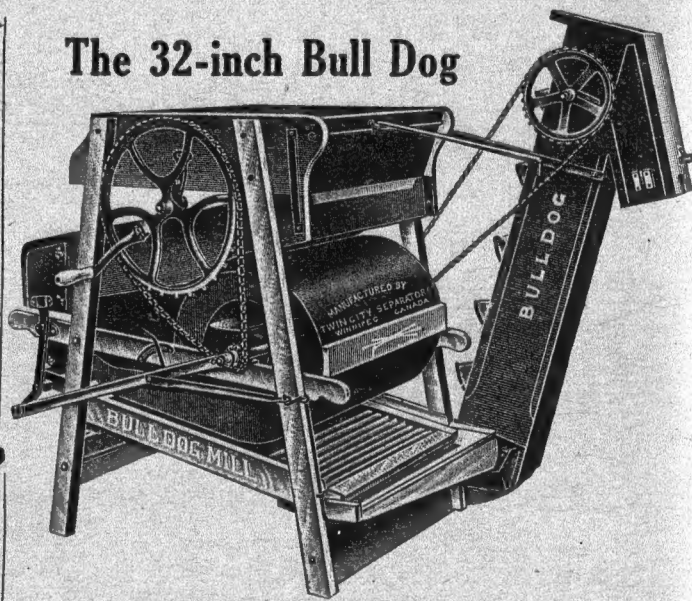
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Model "C" 6-Roll Wild Oat Separator

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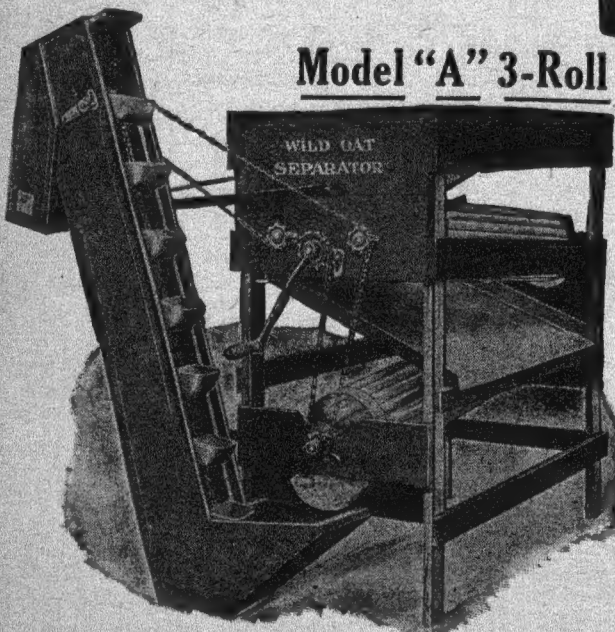


The 32-inch Bull Dog



The Automatic Feed in BULL DOG MILLS insures an even and non-clogging flow of grain

Model "A" 3-Roll Wild Oat Separator



Made to Separate Wild Oats from Barley and **Does It!**

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The Bull Dog Smut Cleaner

Special patent device for treating Oats and Barley same as Wheat found on no other mill. Takes all Smut balls out of the grain. Very effective in removing King Heads.



The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 20, 1918

The Saskatchewan Convention

The present year seems to be one for making new records among the Grain Growers' organizations. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' convention held in Regina last week surpassed all others in the number of delegates attending, both at the men's convention and the women's. The four days devoted to the work of the convention were occupied by deliberations on questions which will vitally effect the welfare of all Canada. For the past year the members and officers have been considering and studying these questions and their mature judgment was crystallized in resolution form. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention has come to be one of the very greatest meetings of public importance in that province. It is representative of the people who create almost the entire wealth of the province. The welfare of any province can never be better cared for than by those who till the soil.

It was significant that the great body of delegates in Saskatchewan were of one mind with the sister organizations in Manitoba and Alberta, on the question of controlling the railways and placing farm machinery on the free list. Both these great achievements can be brought about if the organized farmers of Canada are determined upon it. The farmers of Canada have never realized their political strength. Some day they will do so, and there will be a big change in political affairs.

Probably the most significant and encouraging feature of the whole convention was the large attendance at the women's convention. Without in any way belittling the importance of the men's organizations, we believe that in the development of the highest type of civilization in this western country the women will play the more important part. Being less accustomed to public meetings and discussions on public affairs, the women's organizations may not grow so rapidly. They, however, will not only be a factor in the solution of problems which the men deal with, but they will bring to bear a new viewpoint on social, moral and spiritual matters, which is bound to bring about an evolution in the rural civilization of the West. Nothing of greater importance to rural welfare has happened in recent years than the organization of independent associations of farm women. Every well wisher will encourage and aid them in the great work they have before them.

Democracy in the Balance

Steadily throughout Canada public opinion turns towards the nationalization of railways. There seems now to be a fairly general agreement that the government should take over and operate the Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific. These three linked up with the Intercolonial would make a great national transcontinental system. The reason most people favor the nationalization of these roads is that they are a financial failure under private ownership. But the big financial and commercial interests are opposed to nationalizing the C.P.R. They want it to remain a private corporation with increased freight rates to enable it to pay huge dividends and large surpluses. The increase in freight rates as a rule does not worry the big interests, as it is the consumer who finally pays them.

It is of much greater importance to the people of Canada that the C.P.R. should be nationalized than that the other roads should be taken over. Privately-owned railways have always been the enemy of government-owned roads. The C.P.R. as a private corporation would eminently prefer the failure of government roads because its own position would then be more secure. It is natural that

the influence of the C.P.R. would oppose the success of the government system, and it is well known in Canada that the influence of the C.P.R. is mighty powerful. The inclusion of the C.P.R. in the nationalization scheme is really what makes it most desirable. The supporters of the C.P.R. say that public ownership of railways has been a failure. Here is where they lose their case. In Canada the C.N.R. and the G.T.P. have been a colossal failure under private ownership in spite of all their assistance from the public treasury. In the United States the whole system of privately-owned railways has broken down and the government was forced to take them over to save the nation from disaster. The railway difficulty in the United States in the last few weeks has not been due to government action, but instead to the desperate condition of the railways when the government took them over. These outstanding examples of failure under private ownership more than counterbalance any failures under public ownership.

The C.P.R. is the outstanding successful privately-owned railway. But why is it such a success? Simply because the people of Canada have given the C.P.R., out of the public treasury and the public resources, cash, land grants, constructed railways, tax exemptions and other concessions that capitalized today total \$450,000,000. This huge sum is practically enough to build the whole C.P.R. system from coast to coast. In addition to all this, however, the C.P.R. has been allowed high freight rates, to pay ten per cent. dividends on all its capital and to earn in addition no less than \$100,000,000 in surpluses in the last seven years. This explains fully the C.P.R. success which is not due to private ownership, but to the generosity and prodigality of Canadian politicians.

Nearly one-fourth of the mileage of the C.P.R. is in the United States. This portion has already been taken over by the American government without any protest from the C.P.R., as protests would have been useless. A protest is being made in Canada where C.P.R. influence is powerful.

Then there are those, and they are numerous, who say Canada could not take over the C.P.R. because of its tremendous cost. This argument is ridiculous. The government would merely have to assume the liability for the \$260,000,000 capital stock of the C.P.R. and the payment of interest on bonds. It would be a far easier and a better business proposition than taking over either the C.N.R. or the G.T.P. In fact it is the only good argument in favor of taking over these two poverty-stricken railroads. The huge profits on the C.P.R. would more than make up the losses on the other two roads and there would be no need of any increase in freight rates. Every country on earth except Canada has nationalized its railways. Canada would do the same were the C.P.R. not so powerful. There is a grim struggle now going on to determine whether the government will own the C.P.R. or the C.P.R. own the government. Every local Grain Growers' and United Farmers' organization should put its views into shape and forward them to the government at Ottawa immediately. The government is hearing arguments on the case on the first day of March and the question no doubt will be settled within a few weeks. Prompt action is necessary to see that it is settled right.

Sir Joseph Flavelle, who made the huge profits out of war orders on pork, still holds his job as head of the Imperial Munitions Board. Why the government does not insist on a change it is hard to understand, but Joseph still holds his job, his title and his pork.

Fighting Starvation

To encourage food production and help avert starvation in Europe the Dominion government has taken the duty off farm tractors. This applies to tractors costing not more than \$1400 at point of shipment in the United States. This would include tractors selling up to \$2200 or thereabouts in Western Canada. The duty on tractors has been 27½ per cent. The removal of the duty will lower the retail price probably about 22 per cent. or rather better than a fifth. A reduction of from \$250 to \$400 in the price of tractors will greatly increase the sale and will bring more land under the plow. The government has made a big step in the right direction and deserves credit for its action.

Somebody should have been present at Ottawa, however, to tell the government that a tractor is not much good unless it is hitched onto a plow and that plows are still taxed 27½ per cent. duty. The same truth applies to all other agricultural machinery. If the government is seriously in earnest it will place all other agricultural machinery on the free list at once. A large importer of agricultural implements gave us the following figures showing the cost of the duty. A twelve-inch gang plow, now selling at \$118.00 would sell at \$93.00 if the duty were removed. A double disc drill now selling at \$204.00 would sell at \$161.00 if the duty were removed. A farm wagon now selling at \$154.00 would sell at \$117.00 if the duty were removed. A small gas engine now selling at \$63.00 would sell at \$47.00 if the duty were removed. These are merely typical figures to show what the duty costs the farmer.

Some thoughtless people remark, "Oh, farmers are prosperous, they can pay these prices." True, some farmers are prosperous, but there are tens of thousands of them struggling between success and failure. The extra \$25.00 tax on a plow will prevent hundreds of farmers from buying and the extra \$43.00 tax on a seeder will mean many less seeders in use. The cheaper the machinery the more will be used.

The food required cannot be produced without the use of the machinery. The government has recognized this fact by purchasing one thousand tractors which it is announced will be sold to farmers at cost, plus freight, or about \$800 each. This government action will result in increased acreage and a bigger yield of grain, but every indication points to a great food shortage no matter how big is Western Canada's crop, and in 1919, war or peace, the shortage will be even greater. The farmers of the West will do their part. Women and old men will be working on the farms of the West this year in greater numbers than ever before. But the tax on agricultural implements will reduce the yield by some millions of bushels. It will mean starvation to some unfortunate people in Europe. Is the government of Canada prepared to starve human beings in order to retain the duty on agricultural implements?

Polish People Are Starving

Probably no part of Europe has suffered so much as Poland from the ravages of the war. It is said that nearly all children in Poland under five years of age died from the hardships and exposure of the first two years of the war. Today the Polish people are being starved by the enemy to force their sympathies against the Allies. There is a big Polish army fighting in France and another is being recruited in Canada and the United States today. While they are fighting for the Allies, ten million of their people at home are facing starvation. The Guide will accept and forward

all contributions to the Polish Relief Fund. All checks should be made payable to The Grain Growers' Guide and they will be acknowledged in The Guide.

Farmers and Profiteers

Some of the financial papers of Eastern Canada are making comments on the big profits being made by the farmers of the West. They say farmers are making big money out of the war and should not complain about paying tariff taxes. Some of them even call the farmers "profiteers." After the way some of the corporations gouged the government on munition contracts, one would think that no Eastern financial paper would have the nerve to suggest profiteering on the part of farmers. The farmers have always paid the heavy end of the taxes, but by unjust methods. Many farmers certainly have made money through war prices on grain, but many thousands have not. It might also be pointed out that it was only by the war that farmers were able to get a profitable price for their wheat. Farmers who have made big money should be taxed just the same as corporations or other individuals with big incomes, but the present system of taxation makes the farmer pay whether he has made a profit or loss because there are heavy taxes levied on everything he has to buy. Let the government work out the income tax so that the farmer who has made a big financial success will contribute to the public treasury, and the farmer who has lost his crop and has no income will be let off. This is the way the income tax should work and it is reasonable and equitable.

The Income Tax

It is announced that the report forms for the income tax will be ready by February 28, the date fixed for making reports. No doubt notice will be published. The pressure of public opinion forced the government to inaugurate an income tax, although it had been in use in England for nearly 100 years and more recently in Australia, South Africa and United States, and nearly all other civilized lands. The Canadian income tax is altogether too light and particularly on unmarried people. This war will leave Canada with a burden of debt so great as hardly to be

conceivable. The debt must be paid and the only place to get the money is from those who have it. A man with a \$10,000 income under the income tax pays \$420 if single and \$360 if married, which is certainly very light. On a \$25,000 income the tax is \$1,860. On a \$50,000 income the tax is \$5,260. On a \$100,000 income the tax is \$14,760. On a \$250,000 income the tax is \$58,260.

These people with the big incomes are not those who are doing the fighting. They are the men who remain at home and are engaged in business. Those who are fighting for the protection of Canadian homes and property and for the protection of the men with the big incomes are getting \$1.10 a day. There could be no complaint if the government took all a man's income over and above only reasonable living expenses. Conscription of wealth should go hand in hand with conscription of men. Money is just as necessary to win the war as men. There is plenty of money in Canada if the government has the courage to take it.

The Corporation Tax

Shortly after the outbreak of the war the federal parliament imposed a tax on the income of corporations. The tax was 25 per cent. of the profits over and above seven per cent. on the capital stock. Later this was increased so that the government took 50 per cent. of the profits over 15 per cent. on the capital stock and 75 per cent. of the profits over 20 per cent. on the capital stock. Many corporations made a great outcry against this tax and at the last session of parliament it was changed. It is now a flat tax of four per cent. on all profits of all corporations. This will catch the banks and some other big corporations who paid little or nothing under the former tax. But it will let off very easily thousands of corporations making large profits on small capital. A combination of the two taxes would be much more equitable and would produce much more money. The government has promised to increase the taxes on corporations and it is to be hoped that it will be attended to. Corporations should not be allowed to pile up huge profits while the flower of our manhood is fighting at \$1.10 per day.

Some of our readers in the country are under the impression that the subscription price to The Guide is now \$2.00 per year. This is a great mistake. The subscription price to The Guide is only \$1.50 per year in Canada. The only exception is in the city of Winnipeg alone where special postage is required and the subscription price is \$2.00 per year. In the United States the higher postal rates make it necessary to charge \$2.50 per year. But all farmers in Canada get The Guide at \$1.50 per year.

In the hearing recently regarding the value of the C.N.R. stock it was pointed out that neither Sir William Mackenzie nor Sir Donald Mann drew any salary from the C.N.R. Some Eastern papers have pointed out that Sir William pays income tax in Toronto on an income of \$225,000 per year. It is evident, therefore, that he is drawing pretty successfully from some quarter. If he has not drawn any salary out of the C.N.R. he has probably drawn something that is far better than a salary.

Frank W. Baillie, president of the Canadian Cartridge Co. of Hamilton, Ont., has been made a knight and has Sir prefixed to his name. He is the man who startled all Canada some time ago by returning to the public treasury \$758,248 profits which his firm made on war orders. If this ridiculous distribution of titles has any merit, Baillie is the right man to get one.

Recently the press contained a despatch from Ottawa stating that the great wine cellars at Rideau Hall, the home of the Duke of Devonshire, governor-general of Canada, have been locked till the end of the war. The despatch says that in the past, guests at Rideau Hall dinners had been served with four different kinds of booze, such as brown sherry, yellow sauterne, sparkling champagne, blood red wine and Burgundy port. If the drought seems dangerous we would suggest catchup or Peruna.

The money spent for candy in the United States and Canada is double the amount of money needed to keep Belgium supplied with food for a year.



OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION FOR 1918

Back row standing (left to right) John T. Bateman, Wolseley; Nelson Spencer, Carnduff; C. M. W. Emery, Assinabola; P. L. Craigen, Hazenmore; A. Baynton, Carlton; W. J. Orchard, Tregava. Second row standing (left to right) P. M. McCaffrey, Rockhaven; H. C. Fleming, Tate; Wm. Fenny, Balcarres; Chas. Davies, North Battleford; John Evans, Nutana; R. M. Johnson, Eastview. Second row sitting, J. L. Rooke, Togo; Mrs. John McNaughtan, Piche; J. B. Musselman, Regina; John A. Maharg, President, Moose Jaw; A. G. Hawkes, Vice-president, Percival; T. Sales, Langham; W. H. Beesley, Belbeck. Front row sitting (left to right) John McNaughtan, Piche; W. T. Hall, Surbiton; Frank Burton, Vanguard; J. Ingles, Rokeby.

Controlling Yields

Primary Causes of Low Yields---Remedial Measures

By Prof. John Bracken

In the final analysis low yields trace back to one or more of six immediate causes: The purity and quality of the seed; the suitability of the crop; the available plant food in the soil; the moisture in the soil; the temperature of the soil and air; and the air in the soil.

But while these, or one or more of them, are the immediate causes of low yields, yet each is the direct result of certain other causes or combinations of causes, that for want of a better name we shall call primary causes. Two illustrations will make this point clear. The immediate cause of low yield in a certain field is lack of moisture. The primary cause may have been poor fallowing, weeds, dry winds or any of the causes that go to diminish moisture. The immediate cause of low yield in another field is insufficient available plant food. The primary cause may have been an infertile soil, unsuitable tillage, continuous cropping with no return of plant food or any of the other causes that decrease or leave undeveloped the plant food in the soil.

Some Primary Causes of Low Yields

I want to direct our discussion to some of the primary causes of low yields because these are the ones most often advanced to explain poor crops. We will consider some of these causes:—

Poor Seed. Good seed is seed that will grow vigorously, that contains no disease or impurities of any kind and that belongs to a variety that is suited to the district where it is to be grown. Seed may be so inferior that it will produce no crop, or it may be so good that it will result in maximum returns.

Too Early or Too Late Seeding. The best time to sow is determined largely by the atmospheric conditions in the spring and fall. When sown too early the seed may rot or the early growth freeze. If sown too late the crop may be injured by frost in the fall. Our grain crops are quite resistant to spring frosts but very susceptible to fall frosts. Corn, roots and potatoes are very susceptible to spring frosts and corn and potatoes suffer from the first fall frosts while roots and rape will stand very heavy fall frosts. The perennial grasses and alfalfa withstand both spring and fall frosts of considerable severity.

Conclusive data on the subject of time of seeding in Saskatchewan are not yet available. The general opinion among experienced farmers is that wheat should be sown as soon after April 10 as the land is fit, and oats and barley in the three or four weeks following April 25. We have observed that on land that is in good condition the longer wheat is left unsown after the first of May, and oats and barley after the middle of May, the lighter the yield is likely to be. In the dates of seeding trials at Saskatoon, carried on during the last three years, April 20 proved the best date for seeding wheat on fallow and April 30 on fall plowing. Oats, barley and flax produced the most when sown between April 20 and May 20. Winter rye on fallow yielded most when sown the first few days of September and on fall plowing when sown August 20. April 30 with peas proved the best time to sow. Roots and potatoes seem to give the most satisfactory results when sown during the last half of May, while corn appears to do best when sown during the last of May or the first few days of June. Grasses, clovers and alfalfa sown during the rainy season or just before the rainy season of June gave the best returns.

Amount of Seed per Acre

Too Much or Too Little Seed per Acre. The amount of grain to sow per acre is greatly influenced by the moisture and temperature conditions prevailing. Thin seeding is a good practice in dry areas having a medium to long growing season while thick seeding is the best practice in humid regions, particularly where the growing season is short.

The normal amounts of seed used on medium soil types in Central Saskatchewan are for wheat, one and a quarter to one and three-quarters bushels per acre; oats two to three bushels; barley one and a half to two and a quarter bushels; winter rye three-quarters to one and a quarter bushels; flax 25 to 35 pounds and peas two to three bushels.

The amounts used in different parts of the province vary, with

wheat from three quarters to three bushels; oats from one to five bushels; barley from one to three bushels; winter rye, one-half to one and a quarter; flax from 20 to 50 pounds; and peas one and a quarter to three and a half bushels per acre. As little as one-half bushel of wheat and one bushel of oats are reported to have given good returns on light soils in southwestern Saskatchewan in a dry year, while as much as two and a half bushels of wheat and five bushels of oats are sometimes used on fallowed land on the heavy rich soils of northern Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The rates that have given the largest returns in our rates of seeding trials on fallow are: Wheat, one and a half bushels; oats, three bushels; six-rowed barley, one and three-quarters bushels; winter rye, three-quarters bushels; flax 20 to 23 pounds, and peas two and a half bushels. In a dry season at Saskatoon 20 pounds of flax, one-half bushel of winter rye, and one-half bushel of wheat each produced a larger yield than any thicker seeding, but in a wet year when the frost came early in the fall our largest yields of wheat and oats were secured when two and a half bushels and four bushels respectively were used. Western rye and brome grass

possible condition in order that the weakened plants may be well supported in their efforts to recover.

Hail Storms. This is one of the factors affecting crops that man has no power to control. The only way in which he can play safe is by insuring his crop. It is seldom that more than two or three per cent. of the total crop area is damaged by hail. The risk can easily be carried by the total crop area. No man should fail to insure who cannot afford to lose a crop.

Shattering. After a crop has started to mature a considerable loss often occurs as a result of its loss by shattering due to winds and handling at harvest time. This loss is greatest in over ripe crops and least in immature ones. Marquis is perhaps our most non-shattering variety.

Low Rainfall. The precipitation in Saskatchewan averages about 16 inches which is less than one-half that received in the corn belt of the United States, in Ontario, or in most parts of England. The monthly distribution is, however, very favorable, but in spite of this the low rainfall causes more low yields than any other factor in Saskatchewan. Every extra inch of moisture that can be stored and conserved in the soil means that the average a possible increase of two to four bushels of wheat per acre.

Late Breaking—Native Plants and Grasses

Late Breaking. Our experiments at Saskatoon during the last four years indicate that delay in breaking native prairie after the first of June decreases the yield one bushel per acre per week.

Native Perennial Plants. The long lived perennial plants commonly found growing in prairie sod are often the chief causes of low yields in stubble fields. Quack grass, sweet grass and rose bushes are three widely spread members of this group. Such perennials are reproduced by creeping roots as well as by seed and can only be controlled by plowing. Plowing in a dry time is more effective than plowing in a wet season. In 1914 from grassy stubble we received a yield of two bushels per acre, medium grassy stubble six bushels, while from a portion of the latter that was plowed in the fall and disced, packed and harrowed the yield was 16 bushels per acre.

When these perennials are present in considerable quantity in prairie sod the latter should be broken and backset and both plowings thoroughly done. When present in the fallow the latter should be plowed twice, preferably shallow in the fall and deep in the summer of the following year. When present in stubble, fall plowing left loose, or spring plowing sown to a leafy crop such as oats or barley, will be found effective in controlling these weeds.

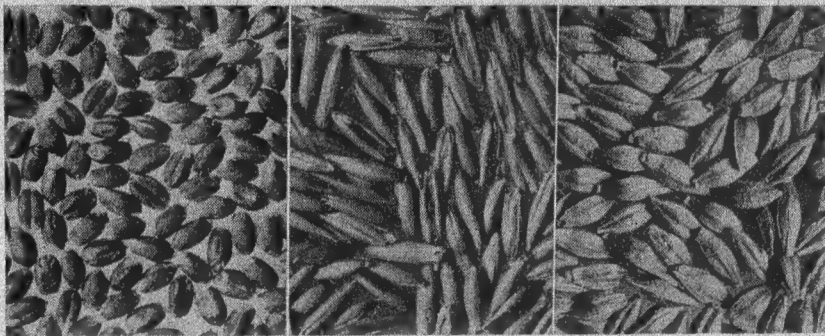
General Cultural Systems

Late Fall Cultivation. On stubble land that is to be plowed or surface cultivated in the fall, the sooner the work can be done the more moisture there will be conserved and the larger the yield will be. This practice has much more than paid its way under our conditions here during the last six years and it has at the same time aided very materially in controlling weeds.

Plowing Under Heavy Stubble or Coarse Manure. These substances when plowed under add considerable organic matter to the soil, but in our dry climate they do not decay rapidly and often leave the soil so loose that the upward movement of moisture is interfered with and the yield of the first crop after the application is often decreased. This is one of our difficult problems. Where organic matter is largely needed neither stubble nor manure should be burned but after being plowed under the land should be worked down to a firm condition. Manure should never be applied thickly for grain crops, the thinner the application the larger the total returns are likely to be.

Leaving Plowed Land Unharrowed. Loss of moisture from plowed land left unharrowed has in our tests decreased the yields of wheat by nearly two bushels per acre. We are of the opinion that on all except soils that drift badly the land should be harrowed as soon as possible after it is plowed.

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GOOD SEED IS ONE OF THE PRIMARY FACTORS IN THE CONTROL OF YIELDS
Marquis Wheat, Victory Oats and Canadian Thorpe Barley are among the varieties that have given good results

sown at 14 pounds per acre, alfalfa from 2 to 15 pounds per acre, sweet clover 5 to 15 pounds per acre; corn from 6 to 30 pounds per acre and potatoes from 12 to 25 bushels per acre, seem to give the best results here.

The Best Yielding Varieties

Unsuitable Varieties. Varieties of any of our common grain crops that from any cause such as lateness, susceptibility to frost or disease, or poor quality are not well suited to our conditions, result either in low yields or in decreased price. The standard varieties of our different crops at present are: Wheat, Red Fife, Marquis; oats, Banner, Victory, Gold Rain; barley, O.A.C. 21, Hanneken, Canadian Thorpe; flax, Premost; peas, Arthur, Solo, Golden Vine; grass, Western rye, brome, timothy; alfalfa, Grimm; roots, awedes and mangels; potatoes, Early Ohio, Rochester Rose, Irish Cobbler, Wee MacGregor, Gold Coin, Carman No. 1; corn for forage, North Western Dent, Longfellow, N.D. White.

Spring Frosts. In this climate most of our grain crops must be sown before danger of spring frosts is past. The only means of lessening the damage from such late frosts as may come are, first, to have seed of strong vitality in order that the young plants may have the greatest possible chance to recover, and second, to have the soil in the best



The Plow at work on the Experimental Plots, Manitoba Agricultural College

S.G.G.A. President's Address

Address of J. A. Maharg, M.P., at the opening of the Regina Convention

It affords me great pleasure to again be permitted to appear before you in general convention and present to you my seventh annual address.

You will be pleased to know that during the year our organization has made the same steady progress, tending all the time to a greater permanency and influence. It is due largely to the educational effect of the farmers' organizations of western Canada that we have a government today constructed along the same lines as are the governments of all the other parts of the British Empire and her Allies.

Since our last meeting a great many changes have taken place. Many things of great moment have happened, especially in connection with the war. In this respect, probably, the entry of the United States into the war is the most significant of all. Figuratively speaking this has meant the cementing of the Anglo-Saxon of English-speaking people into one great body. Long may they remain so. This also guarantees the triumph of democracy.

Let Us Have True Democracy

After another year of war there seems to be very little hope of an immediate peace. While there are indications in that direction, yet we have no guarantee it will not continue for years. I sometimes wonder if this war will be won by force of arms or if there is not some other force working silently. It is said this is not a war of conquest or for extension of territory, at least all the nations taking part say it is not, and we must give them credit for sincerity. The most popular reason advanced is, that it is a fight between autocracy and democracy. If this is so, then it is the duty of those nations fighting for democracy to put their houses in order so that democracy may recognize her counterpart before she enters therein, otherwise her entry may be deferred indefinitely.

There is very little in a name. We may have a most democratic form of government and yet be governed in a most autocratic way, and vice versa. It is not the form of government that a country is under that determines whether it is democratically governed or not. Rather is it the laws and the administration of the laws that reveal this.

Believing this to be logical reasoning, I will make just one comparison. We complain bitterly, and justly so, of the German submarine warfare and air raids, but have we not amongst ourselves and our allies engines of destruction and waste permitted by law whose death and misery-producing power has been greater than that of the submarine and aeroplane combined? If, as President Wilson says, we have got to make the world safe for democracy, then I am convinced that the first thing for us to do to hasten that day is to put our own house in order, so that He who has power to withhold or give will not hesitate to place in our hands the power to establish on earth the rule of equity and justice where right shall be might.

West Now Holds Balance Of Power

Another change of great importance, not only to the people of Canada but to our Empire, has been the moving of the balance of political power from eastern Canada to the west. It may seem strange that the most recently and sparsely settled part of a country should be in this position; yet if you will stop to consider, the reason is quite apparent in so far as our own country is concerned.

In the first place, it required men and women with a vision, with a faith and determination to succeed not possessed by the average individual to undertake pioneering in a country such as this. These people having come from the four corners of the earth and being forced as it were to live close to nature for many years, has given them an insight into the essentials required for the successful building up a true democracy, consequently it is only natural that the great social and economic reforms should spring from within a great cosmopolitan people such as we have here in western Canada.

Surely then it is much safer for the balance of political power to be vested in a people such as these, spread as they are over such a large area than it would be in the hands of the people of one of two provinces in which there has always been more or less of a tendency to see only their own problems, which have been largely of race or of protected industry. The people of Western Canada have more or less complained of the inability or unwillingness of Eastern Canada to recognize the western viewpoint in matters of legislation in the past. Should this condition arise again the people west of the Great Lakes will have only themselves to blame. If we are to maintain this position we will have to be ever on the alert, as forces, if not now, will later be at work to again divide the people of Western Canada in order that the party politician and great financial and manufacturing interests may again hold sway.



J. A. MAHARG, M.P.
President Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

So much has been said on this subject that one hesitates to dwell at any length on it. However, as so much depends on this, I may be pardoned for making a few observations. A great many ways have been suggested, some of them involving the expenditure of immense sums of money by the government in bringing land under cultivation, the removal of the duty on machinery and supplies to be used by the government in carrying on this work and many others.

Practical Methods of Increased Production

The estimated increased acreage in the most ambitious scheme advanced is one million acres in the west, or an average of between four and five acres increase by each farmer now on the land. My opinion is that if the government will give those now on the land these same concessions, pro-

vide the same number of men estimated to be required in the above scheme, and spend a portion of the money required to float same in providing seed and feed for those who were unfortunate in losing their crops last year, it will not only result in a great deal more than one million acres of additional land being brought under cultivation for crop in 1919, but will increase the production for the year 1918 by many millions of bushels. Our duty in the matter of increased production and conservation has been so fully dealt with by the presidents of the Manitoba and Alberta organizations and reported fully in The Grain Growers' Guide, that I will not dwell on this phase other than to express my hearty concurrence in what they have said.

The financing of the war has increased our national debt to such an extent that it will require the development of our natural resources to their fullest extent in order that we may be able to meet our obligations.

These resources will have to be developed in such a manner that the wealth derived from them will either go into the Dominion treasury direct or to those whose labor has been expended in developing them. Should this wealth be permitted to go into the hands of corporations as in the past, then I am convinced that sooner or later we will have to seek the assistance of some more wealthy nation and cease to be an entity, repudiate our debts, or be sold to the highest bidder. There is no use winking at our troubles; better to face them and make preparation to deal with them when the time arrives.

There never was a period in the history of our organization when we required to show a greater spirit of moderation and tolerance than at the present time, not only in provincial and Dominion, but also in national and international affairs. Editorials are being given, opinions by individuals and organizations are being expressed, some of which are of a very drastic nature, some intimating what action you should take. I would ask you not to be influenced unduly by such, and keep in mind the fact that these are largely the expression of individuals, many of whom are not in a position to be as familiar with some of these subjects as are a great many of you here. Give due respect to your own opinions and express them freely, as this is the purpose of our great convention. I trust that the spirit of good will and forbearance shown in the past will dominate our convention again.

Board of Directors' Report

The day following the last convention, February 14, the full board met in Moose Jaw and elected from their number four members to act on the executive with President Maharg and Vice-President Hawkes. The following members were chosen: J. B. Musselman; Thos. Sales, R. M. Johnson and J. L. Rooke. In addition to this three other meetings of the board were held during the year. The board is composed of the 16 district directors, five directors at large, the president and vice-president.

One of the first questions that your board discussed was that of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company entering into the distribution of supplies. Although the executive handled all the negotiations with the elevator company, they always gave your board the fullest reports of the same and were willing that the matter be fully discussed at any of our board meetings.

Conservation and Greater Production

The gravity of the world's food shortage was vividly impressed upon the delegates in the directors' report and all were strongly urged to give their strongest and most persistent support in the greater hog production campaign. Conservation of fuel, especially of coal and gasoline, was urged. Coal constitutes one-half of all the freight carried on American railways. Ontario is almost wholly dependent on the United States for coal, having none of her own. We should produce our own requirements in the west and relieve the United States of the burden of supplying much of our wants. Organization for production and a little more thought and care are needed. Westerners should be prepared to take delivery of large quantities of coal during summer and store it under cover. Only by doing so can the danger of a serious shortage during the winter season of 1918 and 1919 be averted.

The response to the agricultural relief of the Allies by the restoration of devastated areas in France and Belgium has been very gratifying. Waldorf association has already contributed \$132 and Carlton \$100. The delegates were urged to encourage the locals to contribute freely to this

fund. Mr. Maharg is chairman of the Saskatchewan branch.

Special attention was drawn to the Saskatchewan Greater Production Loan and the fact that this was established to give effect to a long-felt need of Saskatchewan farmers that is better agricultural credit. Over one million dollars has already been invested in these bonds at five per cent. interest. The farm loans board have authorized the loaning of \$1,750,000, only part of which has yet been paid out. This loan is still on the market and should be invested in, thereby encouraging production and securing a better return than is possible through the savings banks.

During the year a district meeting was held in each of the 16 organization districts. These meetings are becoming more valuable to the association year by year and our people are making better use of this opportunity to present their ideas and suggestions. One result is seen in the fact that resolutions submitted to the convention are more uniform in their treatment of the various questions now before the association. The advisability of holding these meetings later in the year is being considered. All the meetings were held between November 7 and December 19 in 1917.

The board was very gratified at the manner in which Grain Growers' Sunday was recognized throughout the province. An excellent opportunity was thus provided for acquainting the people of Saskatchewan with the aims and objects of the association. A very large increase in the number of places where this day will be observed during the year 1918 is anticipated.

Farmers' Platform Recognized

A very gratifying recognition of the principles for which the association has stood and is continuing to exercise its influence is shown by the frequent requests which come from distant points regarding the principles of the association and propaganda work, asking for information along these lines. Just recently the farmers of Ontario have asked such details. One of the important actions of the present

Continued on Page 28

S.G.G.A. Executive Report

Reviewing Management, Specific Activities and Business Policy of the Association

The annual report of the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, presented at the Regina convention, and which contains also the secretary's report and the treasurer's statement, gives a comprehensive review of the association's activities. The executive was gratified to have such an encouraging report in view of the way in which the work had been affected by the war. The co-operative purchasing activities particularly had met almost insurmountable obstacles of deranged, inefficient and insufficient transportation facilities, continued shortage of supplies and rise of prices, the enlistment and conscription of a number of the most experienced of the staff and the continued untiring attempts on the part of organized trade to frustrate the efforts in co-operative purchasing. In spite of this the department prospered out of all proportion with previous years. During the year a large number of conferences had been attended by members of the executive, and some were in attendance at each of the 16 district conventions held during November and December, and at a large number of local Grain Growers' gatherings.

Canadian Council of Agriculture Recognized

"Probably in no year since the inception of the Grain Growers' Association were the results of its work in various conferences so evident or so great as during the year 1917," the report continues. "One important victory and one that should have permanent and far-reaching effect, was winning from members of the government at Ottawa recognition of the Canadian Council of Agriculture as the mouthpiece of the western farmers, and the submission to it before enactment of the proposed regulations to commandeer the 1917 wheat crop. Had the Grain Growers' Association in all the years of its existence accomplished nothing else, it would still have fully justified its being by its service to western agriculture in this one matter alone. Your executive has no desire to cast any discredit upon those who made the proposal which the council saw fit in your interest to reject, but wishes to impress upon you the almost incalculable value to yourselves of being fully organized and able to express yourselves collectively through a common central official body fully conversant with all the details of local conditions of grain production and marketing. Probably as a result of this action on the part of the council the federal government saw fit to constitute a Board of Grain Supervisors, composed of men carefully selected to represent the various interests concerned in production and marketing of grain and embracing in its membership the president of the council, H. W. Wood of Calgary, Alberta. The government conferred very wide powers upon this body of men. Through it, after very careful investigation, prices for the 1917 wheat crop were fixed and arrangements arrived at eliminating all speculation in connection with the handling of it.

"It will interest you to know that at the various sittings of the Board of Grain Supervisors, where evidence was received from the various bodies interested, practically every organization outside of those which hold membership in the Council of Agriculture, requested the board not to fix the price of wheat but set a maximum and a minimum price with a wide margin between, their purpose beyond all doubt being to leave full opportunity for those skilled in the business to buy the farmers' wheat as near the lowest price as possible and to sell the same to the Allies' buyer as near the maximum as possible. A clearer illustration of the fact that all profit of speculation must be taken either out of the producer or the consumer could not well be cited. It is, of course, not known whether the persistent demands of this dozen or so powerful organizations that minimum and maximum prices be set would have influenced the board of supervisors or not, but it would appear that the board appreciated the attitude taken by the Council of Agriculture in demanding a fixed price and such control as would eliminate all speculation, for the chairman called the written statement of the Council 'a statesman-like presentation.' If time permitted it, real value would accrue to your organization by careful analysis of the present situation of grain marketing in Western Canada. Suffice to say, however, that after eliminating from the calculation all transportation cost, the spread between the price actually paid the producer of wheat and that paid by the British miller is very much less than in years when there was no government control, and when the investment required was a mere fraction of what it now is. What would have been the case had our wheat been handled without government control is very well exemplified by the enormous difference between the prices received by many farmers, and those demanded of others for oats handled without such control.

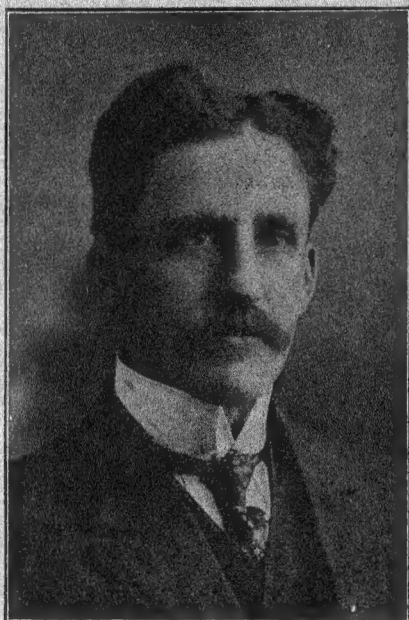
"The question naturally arises, and it is a very

proper one for you to deliberate while in convention, shall we go back after the war to the same old methods of marketing of wheat when it has been so clearly demonstrated that under government control equal if not better service can be secured for a mere fraction of the cost which formerly was levied upon society?

"Amongst other important results of conferences participated in are the fixing of prices on flour and mill feed, securing of an agreement from the millers to sell feed without the old and burdensome condition of selling with it larger quantities of flour, government control of prices and of profits on many commodities, etc.

Grocers' Monopoly Frustrated

"One of the most important conferences attended by members of your executive was one with W. J. Hanna, Food Controller, and his colleagues, at Ottawa, when the outrageous recommendations of the Grocers' Committee for the control of the distribution of groceries and other food supplies were discussed. At some time during the convention an opportunity will be provided for further discussion of these recommendations, but your executive wishes to point your attention to the fact that the or-



J. B. MUSSEMAN

Secretary Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

ganized grocery trade is still waging war, as it did three years ago, upon co-operative undertakings, and that in these recommendations it was seeking to deal a death blow to co-operative merchandising and to establish for itself a monopoly of the business of food distribution, an effort which might well have succeeded but for the vigorous fight put up by your own representatives and other friends of true national economy. That this attempt was made in the name of patriotism and that it has a great many powerful supporters amongst the self-styled 'legitimate' traders proves that not all the enemies of democracy live across the Atlantic.

"Following out our general policy of departmentalizing the association's activities with a man at the head of each department, your executive secured the services of H. H. McKinney as superintendent of organization. The effects are already evident of the aggressive organization policy thus launched. We bespeak for Mr. McKinney the hearty co-operation of all. We are confident that his ambitious program of '30,000 members for 1918' is not at all beyond possibility of attainment if every present member of the association will support it.

"During the year no grants were received by the association for carrying on organization work except that from the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. This company, always closely allied with the interests of the association, made a grant to your organization department this year of the generous sum of \$5,000.

Extended Publicity

"In line with our aggressive organization policy and educational campaign, we greatly extended our use of the public press late in the year. Almost the whole of the Saskatchewan press has for years been friendly to the association, and very large numbers of papers have from time to time copied association articles, or published articles especially furnished to them. But during 1917 special arrangements, under which in each Saturday issue there is reserved for our exclusive use a page or the major portion of one, was entered into with the Regina

Daily Post, The Regina Leader and The Saskatoon Star. Arrangements with other important Saskatchewan papers are pending also.

"Under the agreement entered into with the publishers of these important periodicals, no restriction whatever is placed upon the character of the matter published in the association's page or the policy advocated therein. We are at liberty to differ as much as we choose from the editorial policy of the papers in question. Each of these pages is therefore an official organ of the association, controlled entirely by it and published under the supervision of the Central secretary. Through the use of these papers the association's propaganda is being spread in thousands of homes in Saskatchewan that could not otherwise be reached, and that are not reached by The Grain Growers' Guide, in which, as a matter of course, the association still retains its page. By this means alone we are reaching each week probably 30,000 homes in Saskatchewan. You are deeply indebted to the publishers of the papers named for their friendly co-operation in forwarding the educational and propagandist work of the association, and we should like to see beside The Guide one or other of these papers go into the home of every farmer of this province.

"The phenomenal growth during recent years of the prestige and influence of your association and the high respect in which it has come to be held by the general public is well demonstrated by the treatment it is receiving from these great Saskatchewan daily papers and by the press in general. Only a few years ago it was very difficult to get the views of the association before the general public, because of the apathy, indifference, or opposition of the public press. Today, at least so far as Saskatchewan is concerned, this has all been changed, and now the public press is our chief agent for the spreading of those doctrines for which you have so long been contending. The wonderful progress which many of these doctrines have made and the grip which many of them have now secured upon the general public of the Dominion of Canada ought to fill you with the utmost satisfaction.

The Women's Section

"Much good work was accomplished during the year by the Women's Section. Its activities will be reported separately by its own officers, but no doubt may be entertained as to their value to the general movement. There has been a tendency with many to think of the Women's Section as something separate and aside from the general association. This impression should be corrected. The Women's Section is formed from women members of a local, and the women members have exactly the same standing in the local and in the association generally as have the men. Women are as much entitled to hold office in a local or in the Central as are men, and the provision for Women's Sections is merely intended to provide convenient machinery under which the women can get together by themselves for the prosecution of those activities which they are by sex and training especially fitted for, and in which men generally do not seriously interest themselves.

"Besides a number of local seed fairs held throughout the province, there was again held at the Regina exhibition an association seed grain exhibit. It is regrettable that the number of exhibitors participating was less than in 1916, for after all, grain production is the principal source of livelihood of 90 per cent. of our farmers. The following is a list of the prize-winners and prizes awarded: 1st, Bulyea, \$100; 2nd, Rockhaven, \$75; 3rd, Assiniboia, \$50; 4th, Speers, \$40; 5th, Belbeck, \$30; 6th, Daeoe, \$25; 7th, MacRorie, \$20; 8th, Balmae, \$15; 9th, Keddeleston, \$10; 10th, Hay Creek, \$5. Specials: Barley, Buffalo Horn Local, gold watch; Wheat, Rockhaven Local, gold watch; Oats, Rockhaven Local, gold watch.

"It is worthy of note that Rockhaven Local, which in 1916 won first prize and the grand challenge shield donated by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, was successful in 1917, taking second prize for the group and special prizes for the best samples of wheat and oats. Bulyea Local is to be congratulated on winning first prize and on being the holder of the grand challenge shield. Bulyea was also a prize-winner last year, occupying fourteenth position. This undertaking is worthy of the heartiest co-operation of all locals throughout the province. These annual exhibits can be made of the utmost value to the farmers of Saskatchewan as well as to the S.G.G.A. if large numbers of locals will participate each year.

Banner Competition

"Last year an interesting banner competition was instituted in connection with the convention.

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Mrs. McNaughtan's Address

President of Women's Section S.G.G.A. reports increased membership and reviews progress of past year

I submit with pleasure my fourth annual report of the Women's Sections of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Owing to the illness and resignation of our secretary, Miss Stocking, it was deemed advisable by our executive that I should carry on her work until convention.

One of the most gratifying features of the year's work has been the increased women's membership, and this in a year when labor problems are making farm life, under most circumstances, extremely difficult. Here is one of many similar reports: "For many weeks it seemed as if our W.G.G.A. had faded into nothingness. But this state of inaction was due to the very real fact that the women were wholly engaged in co-operation with the men in harvesting and threshing. We, however, proved ourselves still a vital force by carrying through successfully a patriotic sock social on November 30, which realized the unexpected return of \$189." If our women's membership can increase under such conditions, what are our possibilities in normal times? And now briefly, a review of our activities.

In common with the other organized bodies of women throughout the Dominion, our W.G.G. efforts have been mainly along patriotic lines. Large sums have been raised for the Red Cross, Belgian Relief, Military Y.M.C.A., Soldiers' comforts, and Halifax Disaster funds. Sums as high as \$502 and \$370 have been raised in one evening. Additional patriotic work has been done in raising funds, to purchase, as a special W.G.G. gift, an ambulance which will carry the emblem of our association, for the front. Owing to a misunderstanding, placing the cost at \$600 instead of \$800 the fund is not yet complete. Thirty-six contributions amounting to over \$1,000, are to hand. We are promised a photograph of the ambulance showing the emblem, when complete.

Medical Aid

The next most active work of our section has been connected with the medical aid question, covering rural medical inspection in schools; the municipal hospital scheme, and the district nurses. Much correspondence has been received and much literature has been distributed on this subject. Grain Growers' children are at least equal in importance, to Grain Growers' hogs, and our women's sections are demonstrating this fact. It is for our association to see to it that adequate medical and nursing facilities are placed within reach of all. Only by organization and education can this be done.

Our Young People

This subject has been given a growing amount of attention. In some cases, Juvenile Clubs, fostered by the local or W.G.G.A. have been formed. Others report a "Young Peoples' Day," or of sending a boy or girl delegate to one of the various conferences. Many have requested a copy of our Young Peoples' Constitution, so much that I think our young people will figure quite largely in next year's local program. Baden Powell said, "What we do for our boys and girls today, 1935 will show." What class of 1935 Grain Growers shall we as an organization develop?

Our Non-English Problem

Right here, may I speak a word on behalf of our non-English-speaking settlers. A lady recently gave me her experiences with some non-English-speaking girls. She gathered a class together and tried to interest them in their own folk songs and dances but without success. Finally one said "We Canadian, we want to two-step," and two-step they did. She led them from the dancing class to a millinery and dressmaking class, in which they learned with much zest, and a degree of taste to dress "like good Canadians." They want to become good Canadians, and will do so under sympathetic treatment, and in our young peoples work in our association, unfettered by race or creed, is our finest opportunity.

Interest in Public Questions

Evidence of interest in public questions, by many of our sections came to hand in the form of protests against the War Times Election Act, against the action of the Food Controller in asking us to

conserve wheat in our homes and allowing great quantities to be used for such destructive purposes as the manufacture of liquor.

Strenuous days are ahead of us. Women in France, Belgium and Serbia know how it feels to see their children wasting from starvation. "They have done all they could to produce food; while the men have been fighting, the women have been working in the fields. Horses and oxen are scarce and hundreds of women have even dragged the ploughs themselves but . . . the crops of France are steadily failing."

Lord Rhondda says "We look to the resources of Canada, and to the indomitable energy of Canadians for an answer that will shatter Germany's threat of starvation." Canada is asked to raise 250,000,000 bushels more wheat this year. We are told that in England men have had to be recalled from the front to produce wheat, that in England, one man can only produce 200 bushels of wheat per season, while a man in Canada can produce 2,000 bushels. Does the Canadian farmer realize the service he can render starving Europe?

We are asked to produce the maximum amount of vegetables, poultry and pork. Suppose we farm women produce vegetables and poultry to our utmost limit. What guarantee have we that we shall produce to practical ends, and not simply overflow local markets, wearing ourselves and benefiting nobody?

We are asked to use substitutes for beef, bacon and wheat, wherever possible. Is that a very great sacrifice, compared with the hardships of those we hope to help, endure? If our garden produce will assist conservation very materially, why cannot we learn from the economic success of Germany's

policy of food conservation? We read of Germany, of the large municipal drying plants for fruits and vegetables which became great national food reservoirs, of the community driers where the inhabitants of small towns and villages were required to bring all surplus vegetables, and of the third method of conservation by drying with the itinerant drying machines which were sent through the rural districts.

We read of a women's institute in Parkhill, Ontario, this summer establishing a canning centre where they have already canned about \$5,000 worth of vegetables and fruit and chicken for the military hospitals in Great Britain. Show us to what purpose we must produce—and we will produce.

Need for Trained Workers

The greatest need of our women's section to-day is trained workers. The demand for organizers and speakers far exceeds the supply. We have women willing to come forward if opportunity of training is offered them. The training course suggested by the Special Study Committee would go far to meet this need. If our women's section hold the lines they have gained and play their part in the two great questions of the year, Production and Conservation, our contribution to the Grain Growers' Association will be worthy of the men who welcome us so whole-heartedly into the work and—I know we shall not fail.

THE SCHOOL LUNCH

Answers to a questionnaire sent to all of the rural and village schools in Saskatchewan indicated that about 12 per cent. serve a hot dish to the pupils at noon. The teachers in the schools where the hot noon lunch was served stated its advantages as follows: The school attendance is improved. The children are trained to be more efficient, self-reliant and economical. It makes for a well-conducted school room during the noon hour. Conditions are more homelike and sociable. It is a means whereby children may be taught table manners. They are more considerate and patient. It makes them tidy. They are more interested in the school and do better work. Their health is better. No food is wasted, for the children eat all of their cold lunch.

W.S.G.G.A. Secretary's Report

Mrs. McNaughtan and Miss Stocking report on work for the year

Further Donations

W.G.G.A. Ambulance Fund \$1,056.70
From Central Office report in Guide, 19
sections contributed to Red Cross 1828.16
and to Belgian Relief 409.65

Total 9044.31
One section personally reported 502.00

70 sections therefore raised \$9,546.31

These amounts would have been larger, but several reported that they turned their money into local Red Cross societies. Reports also show several hundred pairs of socks, shirts, pyjamas, etc., being sent to Red Cross headquarters.

I would like to bespeak for your secretary for the coming year, the very heartiest co-operation on the part of our members, so that next convention we shall be able to report the work of our women one hundred per cent.—Violet McNaughtan.

Miss Erma Stocking's Report

I have pleasure in submitting to the delegates of this convention the report of the secretary's work for the first half of the year 1917.

My first step in furthering organization work for the year was assisting the president in compiling the year book. By decision of the board, in order to widen the circulation, no charges were made for the booklet. It is published for the purpose of assisting women's sections to organize and carry on their work. I would like to see more members in possession of the booklet.

Following last convention, I did not receive many requests for information regarding how to organize, but I was pleased to notice the increase in interest in the educational phase of our work. A large amount of correspondence was exchanged on the matter of developing an interest among the members in the public questions of the day. I was also able to assist several of our Women's Sections along lines of community work, such as

Red Cross \$2621.50
Patriotic 91.40
Belgian Relief 852.55
Military Y.M.C.A. 668.00
Returned Soldiers 209.35
Soldiers' Comforts 512.00
Halifax Relief Fund 160.00
Rest Rooms 335.00
Other purposes 300.00

Total \$5,749.80

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Shall the People Rule

?

The Canadian Pacific Railway has received from the people of Canada in land grants, subsidies and special concessions, approximately \$450,000,000, at a present day capitalization.

The recent decision of the Railway Commission—in connection with a general increase of freight rates—would have added \$20,000,000 to the annual revenue of the C.P.R. The protest against this decision was so general that, for the time being, the ruling of the Commission has been suspended.

A definite decision has not been made and the C.P.R. is fighting for its very existence and with a strength that has actually become a menace through the unparalleled generosity of the Canadian people.

The decision of the freight rates case will determine the dominating factor in Canadian politics—the relative strength of the C.P.R. as compared with the popular will of the people.

The “people’s” representatives in parliament are combining their strength and carefully husbanding every influence that can be brought to bear in the making of this momentous decision.

“Western Members” are depending upon the Grain Growers Associations to rally the combined voting strength of the three prairie provinces to back them up in their fight.

The West *is* unanimous on this vital question but that unanimity of opinion must be given expression and this can only be done through the farmers’ organizations. The farmers *must* line up on this proposition, the membership *must* be increased.

HOW?

We, The Grain Growers’ Guide, have formulated a plan which, if accepted by every Local throughout the West, we positively guarantee will **Double** the membership of the Association. The coupon on the corner of this page filled in and addressed to us at Winnipeg will secure for every interested individual full details of this plan. Now is the time to do the work—mail this coupon TODAY.

THE GRAIN GROWERS’ GUIDE, 9:20

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Please send details of the plan that you GUARANTEE will double the membership of the Farmers’ Organizations, to

NAME _____

POST OFFICE _____

PROV. _____

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ROLAND ORGANIZES

A splendid Grain Growers' meeting was held at Roland on Tuesday, February 5, which resulted in revival of the organization. With an attendance of about 40, the meeting was called to order by Andrew Graham, director for Macdonald constituency. At Mr. Graham's request that a chairman be appointed, George Mowbray was elected to fill the position. Mr. Mowbray stated briefly the purpose of the meeting, and then introduced the principal speaker, J. L. Brown, of Pilot Mound, who is vice-president of the provincial organization. Mr. Brown's address was listened to with great appreciation. He summed up the history of the Grain Growers' Association, emphasizing the benefits which the farming communities of the western provinces had received from its activities, and in this connection specifically mentioned the grain marketing privileges the farmers now enjoyed, which were denied them before the organization took action. He also set forth the ideals which the association held before its members in respect to the cultivation of a community spirit and the general betterment of the community life. He showed how necessary it was for the western farmers to hold themselves together in order to prevent their exploitation at the hands of unscrupulous corporations. They must develop and maintain, he said in effect, a high spirit of co-operation, and if they would only do this a very great improvement in the condition of their general affairs would quickly result.

Peter Wright was the next speaker and a very interesting address was heard from him also. He spoke at some length of the valuable work the Grain Growers' Association was doing through the various local organizations and through the Central association as well. The Rural Credits and Farm Loans Act he cited as beneficial pieces of legislation secured for farmers.

Other addresses approving the work of the Association were heard from Andrew Graham and Rev. Geo. Renwick. Mr. Graham was much impressed by the part the women of the west are beginning to take in the work, along the lines of community betterment, social welfare, etc., and he believes they will do a great deal to improve present day conditions. Rev. Mr. Renwick sees the possibilities of the growth of a mutual understanding and a more sympathetic relationship between the farmers and the various labor organizations in the cities of our nation, by which conditions of life will be much bettered for all.

Women's Part in the Work

Last on the program of addresses was a paper by Mrs. Burnett Sloane, on the part women are coming to play in the association. Mrs. Sloane attended the recent convention at Brandon, when the women organized themselves into a separate body, affiliated with the association, and there was much in her address that was inspiring. Mrs. Sloane is a member of the Myrtle local, which has over 20 women on its membership roll and it is expected that they will organize under the Women's association this month.

After some discussion organization was proceeded with, issuing as follows: President, A. G. Mowbray; vice-president, Geo. Phillips; directors, R. P. Bradshaw, P. Parkinson, Fred Patterson, Dave Allison, W. E. Anderson, J. G. Lewis.

Rev. Geo. Renwick was elected honorary president, and the officers and directors in session after the meeting appointed Leslie Bennett their secretary-treasurer, and named Messrs. J. G. Lewis and D. Allison as the two directors to act on the executive committee, with the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer.

The new organization begins its work with high hopes for a large membership and a future of useful community service.

WOODNORTH ENTERTAINMENT

The annual social meeting and dance of the Woodnorth association held on Tuesday, February 5, was an outstanding success. J. Shoemaker, former president presided in the absence of J. H. Stephenson. The attendance was large

Manitoba

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and the program of a very high order. The chief speaker was R. C. Henders, M.P., president of the provincial association, who dealt at length with the objects and work of the movement and especially emphasized the necessity for opposition to the attempt being made by the railway companies to secure increased rates. He drew attention to the fact that in this matter and in the continued burden laid upon production by the heavy duties on agricultural implements there is still necessity for organization and activity on the part of the farmers. His address was followed with close attention and deep interest. On motion by Mr. Weddow, seconded by Fred Milburn a resolution



T. D. TAYLOR
Director, Manitoba G.G.A.

was passed opposing the proposed increase of rates both on freight and passenger service. The second resolution asking the government as a war measure to remove the duty from farm implements, was carried on motion by R. H. Mooney seconded by J. H. Stephenson. After singing the national anthem lunch was served and the young people enjoyed themselves with dancing for some hours. The evening's entertainment was regarded as one of the most successful ever enjoyed by the association.

On January 25, a new local association was organized at Willen, Man. The initial membership list of the new organization totals 22 and the prospects are good for an increase of the number and a successful year's work. Officers were as follows:—President, P. Nelson; vice-president, F. E. Cullen; secretary-treasurer, Geo. Miles.

MARKETING YOUR GRAIN

The term "Marketing" as used in this connection covers every phase of the grain business from the moment a load of grain is hauled into town to be loaded over the platform into a car or delivered to the local elevator, and continues right through until the grain has been unloaded into one of the terminal elevators, after which it may be sold, if not already disposed of before unloading.

Ordering Cars

The first step is to secure a car, whether the grain is being loaded over the platform or through the local elevator. The Canada Grain Act provides that at each station where there is a local agent and where grain is shipped, a car order book shall be kept for the purpose of permitting owners of grain to make application for cars in which to ship same. The Act provides that an applicant may order a car according to his requirements of any of the standard sizes in use by the Railway Companies. In case he requires to order any special standard size car, the applicant shall have such size stated by the station agent in the car order book and the railway company shall furnish the size ordered to such an applicant in his turn, as soon as a car of such specified capacity can be furnished by the railway company. In the event of the railway company furnishing a car or cars which are not of the size required by the applicant first entitled thereto, such applicant shall not lose his priority but shall be entitled to the first car of the size he ordered, placed at his particular station.

It is provided that there shall be an equal distribution of cars without

discrimination between country elevators, loading platform, or otherwise, and it is also provided that a car shall not be deemed to have been awarded unless it is in a proper condition to receive grain. No applicant can have his name on the car order book for two unfilled orders at the same time. This applies equally as well to an elevator company as to a farmer. It must be understood, however, that an elevator company may have on order several cars to be placed at their elevator, only one of which may be for their own grain, the others being for farmers who have grain stored in the elevator and intend shipping it out for their own account.

It is permissible for anyone to act as an agent for another in the ordering of a car, but if such agent signs the car order book on behalf of the applicant he must deposit with the railway agent his appointment as the agent of the applicant. In such cases, the railway agent has fulfilled his obligations when he notifies such agent or the applicant of the allotment of a car, and it is provided that the applicant or his agent must declare his attention and ability to load the car within 24 hours from the time such notice is given. In the event of the applicant being unable to load the car, the railway agent immediately cancels his order on the car order book and awards the car to the next applicant entitled to it. It is furthermore provided that if the applicant after declaring his intention and ability to load a car, shall not have commenced loading within 24 hours from the time of the notice to himself or his agent, the railway agent shall immediately cancel the order and award the car to the next applicant. It must be borne in mind that it is illegal for any applicant who may be unable at the moment to use a car, to arrange with one of his neighbors to take his turn on the car order book on the understanding that he will take his neighbor's car when it comes along.

Loading Platforms

The Canada Grain Act provides that on a written application to the board of grain commissioners by 10 farmers resident within 20 miles of the nearest shipping point, and on the approval of the application by the board, the railway company shall, within a certain time, erect at such point a loading platform suitable for the purpose of loading grain from vehicles direct into cars. No charge whatever is made for the use of such loading platforms and the railway company will furnish cars at a loading platform just the same as though the grain were being loaded through the local elevator.

Anyone intending to load grain over the platform will, of course, make provision to have such grain hauled with the least possible delay in order to avoid demurrage which is assessed after the first 24 hours. It is well to make certain that a car is in fit condition to carry grain as a very small leak will soon run away with a large volume of grain. After such car has been loaded, the next step is to arrange with the railway agent to have it billed out. The railway companies provide what are known as "Bulk Grain Bills of Lading." These are issued in duplicate only and the owner of the grain should fill in the name of the shipping point and the date, to whose order he wishes to ship the grain, that is, whether to his own order or to some company he wishes to handle it for him, giving the address of such company or his own address on the next line, as the case may be. Then it is necessary to state whom he wishes advised of the arrival and of the inspection of such car, and it is advisable in this connection to have a car shipped to the advice of the company he intends having his grain sold through in order that they may obtain the advice of inspection and the unloading of the car with the least possible delay. Cars should be examined

in writing the correct car number and initial of car on the shipping bill. The bill should then be signed in the bottom left hand corner, after which both copies are handed to the railway agent who will sign the yellow copy and return it to the shipper, who in turn forwards it to the company handling his grain for him.

Country Elevators

Grain delivered to a country elevator may be disposed of by three methods:—

A. By selling in individual wagon load lots at whatever grade and price the elevator agent is willing to give for same.

B. By obtaining what are known as graded storage tickets, that is a ticket issued by the elevator company guaranteeing the weight and grade of the grain, which permits the owner to sell at any time he wishes to do so. In cases where graded storage tickets are issued it is usually the custom to buy such grain at what is known as the street price, or in other words, the price that is paid for individual wagon load lots when the owner has less than a carload, but when sufficient grain is delivered to make up a carload lot, the elevator companies usually purchase such grain at a price that is based upon the value of the grain loaded on track at the shipping point and is known as a track price, depending upon market conditions.

C. By securing a special bin and thus preserving the identity of the grain, in which case the elevator company only guarantees the weight and identity, and the owner of the grain either makes his own arrangements for the securing of a car in which to ship out the grain, in which case he can follow the same procedure as in the case of a car loaded over the platform.

When grain is shipped out in this manner the elevator company will demand the return of the storage tickets which were issued as the grain was being delivered, as well as payment of their handling charges and any storage that may have accrued against the grain before they will deliver to the owner the railway bill of lading. When grain is shipped through a special bin in this manner, the owner obtains the total net weight of the storage tickets surrendered to the elevator agent at the time of shipment irrespective of the weight unloaded from the car at the terminal elevator. Should there be a shortage, it is necessary for the elevator company to adjust with the owner of the grain on a basis of the price realized for the carload lot, and vice versa.

Charges for handling grain through a country elevator are from one cent to one and three-quarter cents per bushel, depending upon the kind of grain which includes 15 days free storage after which time storage is assessed at the rate of one-thirtieth cent per bushel per day.

Grain requiring cleaning is usually cleaned at a charge of one-half cent per bushel.

As has been stated above a country elevator, receiving grain into store guarantees the net weight shown on the storage tickets to the owner of the grain. The only exception to this is in a case where the owner of the grain desires his grain shipped to a point where Government weights cannot be obtained and in such cases the elevator weight at the shipping point governs.

It might be added that when issuing storage tickets an elevator agent must state not only the gross weight received but also the dockage through dirt or other cause and show plainly upon the storage ticket the net weight for which the owner is given credit. A country elevator is allowed by law to cover invisible loss in handling, half of one per cent. on straight grade grain and one per cent. on tough or damp grain. This is the only dockage that may be taken from special binned grain, but, of course, in cases where the agent issued graded storage ticket, he is permitted to take whatever dockage may be reasonable to cover seeds or for any other reason that dockage would be placed against grain by a government inspector.

The concluding section of this article, dealing with grading, weighing, sampling and selling, will appear in next week's issue.

TRADING COMPANY FOR CRAIGMYLE

At a special meeting of the Craigmyle local director Blore was elected to preside. Wm. Nixon, secretary U.G.G. local board, acting as secretary. The meeting came to order at 2.45 p.m. The secretary was requested to make statement concerning the business of the meeting after which the chairman in a few remarks introduced Mr. Molyneux of Leduc, the speaker of the day. There were about 40 present, and the local was favored in securing Mr. Molyneux to address them, he having made an outstanding success of co-operative organization work at Leduc, but at the present time was holding a permanent position under the U.G.G. Ltd., organizing other local co-operative associations wherever needed.

Mr. Molyneux's Address

The speaker began his address by showing how Leduc began in a small way, purchasing a carload of salt, making a great saving to the members of the local U.F.A. The farmers of Leduc raised 154 cars of potatoes in 1916. For years past they had no market for these potatoes. The price was 25 cents per bushel no matter what the quality. The local merchants handled all the potatoes, and never looked for a better market. All potatoes were taken in on trade and no cash paid out. Mr. Molyneux began to investigate the business and found that these potatoes were being shipped to Calgary in the first place and thence to Toronto, and were handled by commission men; going also to Chicago and New York City. At Edmonton also he found Calgary commission men buying Leduc potatoes. The local merchants were selling these potatoes at the price the commission offered and did not look out for the farmers interest at all. There was a difference of 20 cents per bushel between the prices in Leduc and Edmonton.

Twenty-five cents continued to be offered at Leduc so the U.F.A. under Mr. Molyneux's direction decided to load their own car if it broke them. The merchant offered them 60 cents for their second car, as they had 55 cents for the first. But the speaker knew that they could get 65 cents for their second venture. After the second car was loaded 68 cents was offered, but Mr. Molyneux wired to Chicago and finally shipped that car to a commission firm there and realized 96 cents.

They have made \$135 clear on cars shipped to other points. In 1917 they put in a grading outfit, and all potatoes are graded into three or four lots. The result is that Leduc potatoes are now known as the best in the markets of the province and the Dominion.

Leduc's Successful Business

The speaker also illustrated many difficulties they encountered in their financial end of the business in the early stages, but now they were incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000, and their organizations since that move has had no trouble in financial matters. Leduc local has 444 members to date, and every member is working with one object in view—better conditions for producer and consumer alike. Oats are their principal cereal crop, and the association has gained for its patrons from three to seven cents per bushel right along, and this without a co-operative elevator at that point. Seventy-five thousand dollars worth of livestock has been shipped through Leduc's association to the Edmonton stockyards with great satisfaction to the farmer. For the last nine months they have turned over \$106,000 worth of business. They have a thorough system of book-keeping and their accounts are audited by a firm of accountants.

The address was followed with the keenest possible interest by the Craigmyle U.F.A., and many questions asked and answered to the utmost satisfaction. After a full and free discussion it was moved and seconded that the Craigmyle U.F.A. incorporate themselves into a co-operative trading association. The motion carried unanimously, whereupon 20 farmers came forward and signed the incorporation procedure. A provisional board of directors was elected as follows: Messrs. E. Reed, E. Nelson, C. Till, G. White, E. Jevning, H. Stevenson, I. Owen, F. Dregel and A. H. Browning. To Mr. Till fell the honor of president of provisional

board, Mr. E. Jevning being subsequently elected by the board as their secretary.

The meeting then proceeded to discuss the amount of stock they should capitalize the company for. It was moved by Messrs. Ed. Nelson and I. Owen and carried unanimously that \$20,000 be the amount. Moved by Messrs. Nixon and E. Stevenson and carried that the shares be allotted at 25 cents each par.

The farmers expressed their willingness to work together in earnest for the benefit of producer and consumer as they feel during this serious war time economy and efficiency must go hand in hand, realizing that this is a movement that shall operate for service in this part of the province, and not for the piling up of profit. A standing vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Molyneux for the able and entertaining address.

GOOD YEAR FOR CREIGHTON

The following report has been received from J. C. Shannon, secretary of Creighton Local: "The year just passed has been one of the most successful in the history of our union. Our paid-up membership of 39 is a big increase over previous years. During the winter months our literary society provided weekly entertainments whenever the weather was favorable, and I am sure we not only enjoyed them but gained a good deal of useful information which we are all after. We have set out on the same lines for this winter, but owing to the very severe weather we have done nothing as yet, but appoint our committees. During the past year we have held five business meetings, which were well attended.

Any co-operative buying we have done during the year has been very satisfactory, not only in a saving of dollars and cents, but also in quality. We handled considerable gopher poison, which was bought at 50 cents per package, which, if we had bought it individually would have cost 75 cents. We made a considerable saving on twine, which was bought at 17½ cents per lb. In districts where there was no U.F.A. organizations the price was all the way up from 21 to 24 cents.

The best deal we had was on our apples, which were purchased at \$1.85 per box while they were selling locally for \$2.50. It is claimed that the car of apples handled through the United Grain Growers saved the farmers of the Manville district \$600.

Our motto for 1918 is: "Every farmer a member of the U.F.A. and see that he attends every meeting."

A GEM OF A LOCAL

T. A. Morrill, acting secretary of the new local at Gem, sends us the following evidence in an interesting letter of the enthusiasm prevailing in that local: "At the meeting last night, we elected four delegates to attend the convention at Calgary. We had an oyster supper and took in \$56.85, with which we purchased a fine lot of dishes for use in our entertainments, and paid for oysters and crackers. We had an attendance of over 125, and enrolled seven new members, which brings our membership up to 42.

"On January 8, the next day but one after our organization, one of our charter members was accidentally shot and killed while trying to shoot a coyote in the midst of his fighting dogs. This brought the new U.F.A. into closer union, as they immediately appointed a committee to attend to every duty necessary to relieve the stricken family.

"We are certainly starting out fine. I trust our delegates will get as full of enthusiasm as I feel for the cause—that's what we are sending them for."

FAVOR GOVERNMENT CONTROL

An interesting meeting of Kinsella local took place on Saturday, January 12, when Mr. McIntyre from Stony

Plain visited to speak on behalf of Mr. Stevens, livestock commissioner, on the subject of hog production. The speaker emphasized the duty of the farmers from a patriotic standpoint and showed the food value of bacon, which made it a most desirable food for the trenches. The president, L. W. Taverner, followed, and voiced the intention of Kinsella farmers to produce pork, even with the expectation of a loss, for patriotic reasons, but attacked in trenchant language the packing plant methods, particularly with regard to dockage on fat hogs of 250 pounds or over. The meeting showed their sympathy in this by passing the following resolution: "In the opinion of this meeting of Kinsella local, if the government would assume control of the packing house plants, and eliminate the excessive dockages and the risk of flooded markets, it would give us more assurance that our losses in hog production would be limited. Failing government control of packing plants, we would recommend that the packing house profits should be limited to five per cent. on their capital."

Stonelaw Local is still adding to its members and gives promise of increasing its membership under the two dollar regulation to a point above that which is reached on the one dollar basis. The secretary reports that at their regular meeting the local passed a resolution lending its support to those of its members whose good conduct could be vouched for but who were unable for various reasons to borrow from the bank on their own security. The local is giving its support to those cases exclusively for the purpose of purchasing seed grain, thus giving a demonstration of individual service, community service and a desire to aid in patriotic work all at one and the same time. This of course is not the first instance that a local has assisted its members along these lines, but is mentioned because the writer believes that with the exercise of proper care the practice could be extended even more than it is.

Elmer U.F.A. Local held its first meeting for the present year on January 14. K. A. Morton was elected president for a second term. Four delegates were sent to the convention—E. Beck, H. Becker, J. Beck and W. Ditchfield. Fourteen members were enrolled at the meeting, and at a successful pie social, held on February 1, nine more paid the new fee. A campaign to surpass last year's record of 47 members is being instituted. U.F.A. events for the first part of the session include: February 20, lecture, Jerusalem in war history; February 22, dance and social; March 27, Lecture, Farm Engineering; April 17, lecture.

We are pleased to learn from W. Brackenbury, Jr., Secretary of Nilrem Local, that their membership and the interest displayed in their meetings and activities is fully maintained. The members include a goodly proportion of ladies, who give help of a social nature, which appears to attract a good attendance. At the same time the addresses and subjects for debate, including the increase in cost of farm implements, etc., give rise to interesting and instructive discussions, and there is every appearance that the union is accomplishing good work.

The Radway Centre Local held a meeting at D. Rehm's house on January 26, and though the attendance was not large, nevertheless all enjoyed themselves. The local will give a dance at the Radway Centre school-house on February 22. Everybody is welcome. The ladies will bring baskets.

We have the following report from Mrs. B. Stevenson of the Mirror local of the U.F.W.A. "The meeting held on Saturday, January 19, at the home of the president was a decided success

One new member was admitted and an excellent paper on 'How can we improve our Rural Schools?' was read by Mrs. Harold E. Stevenson, while Mrs. D. M. Jewell gave us a very interesting address on 'Home Economy.'

"We decided to hold our meetings in Mirror, on the third Saturday of each month, as that is the meeting day of the men's Union, and we thought that doing this and inviting the men to tea afterwards would tend toward good fellowship and co-operation between the two unions."

Torgier Johnson, secretary of Loyalist local, remarks in the course of a letter: "We are glad and also proud to inform you that our last meeting was a great success. We enrolled 26 new members, of which 23 paid their dues at the advanced rate. The local has now a total membership of 41 members, and at this time next year we confidently expect to have twice this number."

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Saskatchewan Farmers' Parliament

Largest Convention in S.G.G.A.'s History---Progress Reported in all Association Activities

With a registration of 1276 delegates and nearly 800 visitors the seventeenth annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association opened its sessions for both men and women's sections. These figures represent an increase of more than 30 per cent. over one year ago and are indicative of the general growth of the association in its various commercial and educational activities. Never in the history of the movement has this association, with the other farmers' organization, as a whole, stood so high in respect of other interests the world over. Never have they exerted so great an influence in the affairs of the nation or carried such grave responsibilities as during the last year. There was an air of buoyant optimism about this convention and a feeling that the association is just beginning to realize its immense possibilities as a factor in the creation of true Canadian citizenship; that though the future will demand great sacrifices from its members, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is fully alive to its duty and intends to fulfil that duty in the highest possible sense.

The convention this year was extended to cover four days and held its informal "Get together meeting" on Monday. The Metropolitan Methodist Church, decorated with the results of the Banner competition, accommodated the meetings. Many interesting talks on a wide variety of subjects featured the first gathering. Secretaries of locals took a prominent part in this discussion. J. P. McKechin, inspector of schools, gave many valuable suggestions on the conduct of schools and dealt briefly with the language question. One language for all schools, and that English, was the main subject of his address.

Opening on Tuesday morning with the national and the finest patriotic anthems, the invocation and an inspiring address of welcome and call to duty by Lieutenant-Governor Lake, the big gathering got under way. The governor asked that the expressions of opinion adopted by the convention should be representative of the matured and carefully considered judgment of the delegates. He had been proud at the annual meeting of Canadian Red Cross in Toronto a week ago of the organization work done in Saskatchewan and that she had shown the way to all the other provinces of the Dominion.

All the morning session was occupied in reading greetings from representatives of kindred Saskatchewan Organizations. E. G. Hingley, manager of the hail insurance board; W. A. Wilson, manager of Co-operative Creameries and J. Byers, president of the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association made brief, but highly interesting and entertaining addresses.

Association and Elevator Company

Hon. George Langley in extending greetings from the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., dealt particularly with the offer made at last year's convention in regard to the taking over of trading activities of Central by that company. Nothing was done as the executive of the association was not anxious that anything should be done and the elevator management was not anxious to do it. However, following the convention negotiations were entered into between the two bodies at three special meetings called for that purpose and a form of agreement was reached on which some action might be taken but nothing more was done. Some had said the offer made last year was not sincere but that was untrue. Some had thought up to this time that there was a lack of continuity in the trading activities of Central; that an intermittent business was being conducted; that there was a casting about for business hither and thither in new places rather than strong repeat orders. Following a

letter and pamphlet issued by the secretary of the Central stating that the past trading of the association had not been a failure, it had been decided to leave matters as they were. Some also felt that the trading activities of the Central had become an integral part of the association and their removal might result in its ruin. The elevator company also had hesitated to assume larger financial obligations particularly since, in a heavy season with grain at present prices, it would require \$20,000,000 or upwards to finance the elevators of the company, filled once. He was not sure the direction of the elevator Companies surplus efforts should be devoted to trading but thought the milling industry might well be considered a most legitimate field for such effort.

Messages from Crerar and Dunning

The remainder of Tuesday was occupied in hearing the President's address, published elsewhere in this issue, receiving the directors' and executive reports and discussing and adopting the same. During the afternoon messages were received from Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture for Canada, and Hon. O. A. Dunning, director of food production. Both messages brought applause from the convention and it was easily observed had a profound effect in provoking solemn thought on the seriousness of the food situation.

Mr. Crerar's message was as follows: "Please convey to the convention that the year 1918 will probably bring the

when the 2,000 delegates and visitors poured from the church and lined the nearby streets for blocks to welcome home from France some 150 returned soldiers. One continuous and rousing cheer greeted the heroes from their appearance until they had ridden far past. Many of the women gathered in the front of the line and numerous were the recognitions. One soldier said, "We have received no such royal welcome home as this since we left the front line trenches."

The executive report was soon taken up and disposed of. Little discussion ensued on most of the subjects treated in it. In the discussing extended publicity, which work was generally approved, a number of delegates wanted information on the possible influence the use of pages in the other papers might have on the circulation and consolidating effect of The Guide. The secretary declared there was no intention of trying to displace The Guide in any way as an official organ, which declaration seemed to relieve the doubts of the questioners. One man suggested another official organ for Saskatchewan alone on the ground that The Guide, he thought, was a Manitoba paper. He evidently did not know The Guide has 20,000 subscribers in Saskatchewan, or over twice the number it possesses in Manitoba.

On request of some delegates it was explained that the weekly page in The Guide costs the association absolutely nothing. Some wished to know whether the Regina and Saskatoon publications

ization. However, it was stated that the executive had decided recently that any surplus patronage dividends accruing to a local which had invested in more than four debentures could be taken out, at the local's option, either in cash or in shares in the Central. Locals, it was stated, would be permitted to secure patronage dividends for any previous years, provided they became incorporated, affiliated and take up capital debentures not later than October 31, 1918. Other valuable suggestions were made, but it was decided to hold over further discussion until Friday, when the whole matter of trading would be thoroughly discussed.

Great Combinations of Capital

On Tuesday evening the joint session was entertained by addresses from Prof. W. W. Swanson, of Saskatoon university and Rev. J. S. Shearer, D.D., secretary of the Social Service Council of Canada. Prof. Swanson dealt with the fixation of prices, pointing out that price-fixing is no innovation, but obtained centuries ago. Farmers were unjustly accused of being profiteers, but the price set, the rise in living costs, etc., entirely belied this. Today prices are set on all nationally advertised brands of goods. Referring to the possible trend of prices during the next few years, Prof. Swanson noted the great depletion in both grain and livestock supplies, the economic exhaustion of Europe, the decrease in ocean tonnage and the enormous inflation in paper money in all the warring nations. The national debts of the chief countries of the world had tripled since the outbreak of the war. The whole trend of organization is toward the formation of hitherto unheard of combinations of capital to finance exports and imports, combinations that would be all powerful in determining prices. A group of American capitalists have formed the International corporation, with a capital of \$50,000,000, to finance American exports after the war, and open up new trade markets abroad. The bankers of the United Kingdom have launched the Imperial Banking Corporation, with a capital investment of \$250,000,000, to take care of the foreign trade of the whole empire in the neutral markets of the world. The German government has advanced to the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd Steamship companies \$75,000,000 for economic rehabilitation, with the promise to increase this to \$500,000,000 at the close of the war.

This unified buying and selling would deeply affect the economic life of Canada and especially its agricultural vigor. The best steps for preparation lay in removing the customs duties on a scale worth while, in organizing foreign markets, shipping and transportation in the interests of farming and in the furnishing of cheap and abundant capital for long periods.

Dr. Shearer, in congratulating the association on progressive pursuit of its high ideals, referred to the great work being developed in old Ontario by the new United Farmers' movement. He dealt with the growth of prohibition over the whole Dominion and praised the Roman church in Quebec for using its influence in securing the great reform in that province. He lauded the greater spirit of unity now strengthening the bonds between Canada and the United States. He believed prohibition has come to stay, that one language is essential to the building-up of a great nation in Canada, that we should get away from party slavery and as rapidly as possible broaden out in our sympathetic considerations and religious spirit.

No Paid Organizers

No regular session of the convention was held on Wednesday afternoon, from noon till three p.m. being taken up visiting the association's exhibit on Hamilton street. Afterwards a most in-

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Officers for 1918

The following officers and directors of The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association were elected for the year 1918:—

President: J. A. MAHARG, M.P., Moose Jaw.

Vice-President: A. G. HAWKES, Percival

Directors-at-Large:

Thomas Sales, Langham; Mrs. McNaughtan, Piche; J. B. Musselman, Regina; H. C. Fleming, Tate; John Evans, Nutana.

District Directors:

1—W. H. Beesley, Belbeck; 2—C. M. W. Emery, Assiniboia; 3—Nelson Spencer, Carnduff; 4—R. M. Johnson, Eastview; 5—John T. Bateman, Wolseley; 6—John McNaughtan, Piche; 7—Wm. Penny, Balcarres; 8—W. J. Orchard, Tregarva; 9—J. Ingles, Rokeby; 10—J. L. Rooke, Togo; 11—Charles Davies, North Battleford; 12—A. Baynton, Carlton; 13—P. M. McCaffrey, Rockhaven; 14—Frank Burton, Vanguard; 15—P. L. Craigen, Hazenmore; 16—W. T. Hall, Surbiton.

sternest possible test of fighting forces of Allies. It may also bring the terrible test of starvation to the civil population of Europe. The shortage of fertilizer for the soil of Great Britain and her Allies, which has been tilled for centuries, is most serious. This with the withdrawal of so many men from agriculture for army purposes, leaving the tillage of the fields to old men and children, has brought the food producing power of these countries to a seriously low point which seems bound to go still lower. Canada must do her part to help ward off starvation in Europe, not only during the period of the war but also for a time after the war is over. The difficulties of our farmers in producing more are great but are nothing to what the people of Great Britain and our Allies are passing through and are not great enough I am sure to break the stern resolution in the heart of every Western farmer to produce to his absolute limit for humanity's sake."

Mr. Dunning's message, after conveying greetings was as follows:—"Would say to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers that the Allies require from every farmer at least ten acres of wheat in 1918 for every seven sown in 1917 on the basis of the average yield. The difficulties are great but it must be done if the war is to be won."

Welcomed Returned Heroes

A fine touch of sentiment was added to the proceedings Wednesday morning,

paid for their copy, and were informed that they did help to defray the cost of such preparation. Mr. Musselman said, "Beyond that I do not think you ought to ask for explanations."

It should be explained here that The Grain Growers' Guide has paid the Central secretaries in each province a regular monthly payment for the past nine years for preparing the copy for the provincial pages in The Guide.

The discussion of the financial statement and notices of proposed amendments to the constitution occupied the rest of Wednesday forenoon. Membership fees collected showed an increase of some \$1,600 over the amounts paid in 1917. The item of salaries had been nearly doubled since a year ago, mainly due to additions made to cover the growing activities of the association. General satisfaction was expressed at the balance sheet, showing net profits of \$35,776, and the report was adopted as read.

Relation of Locals to Central

Numerous questions were asked in connection with the relations between the locals and the central organization, so far as the trading activities are concerned, some of the delegates wanting to know when they would receive the profits credited to them on their debentures. It was explained that under the system in force they must not expect to receive any cash returns on the local investment, the dividends being converted into shares in the central organ-

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Women's Section S.G.G.A. Convention

Convention of Women's Section Marks a Long Step in Progress of the Movement

The annual convention of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association held in Regina on February 12, 13, 14 and 15 was far in advance of any similar gathering ever held in the province. That the little timid, untried group of women which met five years ago and laid the foundations of this great organization of farm women had vision and faith and confidence in their high calling cannot be gainsaid. To have glanced over that earnest, whole-souled, thoughtful audience; to have followed their careful, studied deliberations on things social, economic and political, and to have grasped the full import and significance of their plans for the future, was to have received a new faith and a deeper recognition of the place our farm women are filling in the upbuilding of Canada's west.

Timely, deliberate and concentrated discussion was given to all subjects. The convention from beginning to end was carried out without a hitch in detail. It was an outstanding example of what a convention may be if carefully planned and prepared for. The chairmanship was perfect. The privilege of free and unlimited expression of opinion was given. While it was taken advantage of to the full it was never abused. In the five years of its history the Women's Section has gone far, but it is yet at the beginning. One is assured that the progress of rural life during the next 10 years must necessarily centre about the farm women's organizations.

The Opening Session

The opening session of the Women's Section was on Tuesday afternoon, February 12. After the singing of the national anthem, Rev. A. B. Lewis, pastor of First Baptist Church, offered the opening prayer. Mrs. Reynolds, vice-president of the Local Council of Women of Regina, brought greetings to the Women Grain Growers and wished them success in the work of the convention. Mrs. S. V. Haight of Keeler, the vice-president, gave her report of the year's work. Miss Irma Stocking, former secretary, read her report of the work of the first part of the year. Mrs. McNaughtan, who has been acting-secretary since Miss Stocking's withdrawal from the work, reported for the latter half of the year. These reports appear elsewhere in The Guide. Several directors' reports were also given, the large majority of them reporting progress and increased membership. They were decidedly encouraging.

Social Service Speakers

The Social Service Council of Saskatchewan met in Regina on February 11 and 12. The Women's Section of the G.G.A. is affiliated with the council, and so was fortunate in having the work of the council presented by the speakers of the council conference. Dr. J. S. Shearer, secretary of the Social Service Council of Canada, gave a most helpful address on Women and the Social Awakening. Dr. Shearer said that the most dominant fact of our life today is an awakening that we can call social with its new vision of the inter relationships. He said, "We are getting a new vision of the needs of society. We are even getting critical regarding social institutions, customs and duties and responsibilities. How fast public opinion can make up its mind today. It can decide immediately matters that formerly would have taken years of deliberations. It is partly due to the tremendous shaking up the world is receiving. At one time we were satisfied with things as they were so long as they did not bother us. Today we are not satisfied unless things are the best possible."

"We have a new sense of social responsibility. We are looking far afield and are thinking of those people in whom we were not interested. We are willing to suffer on their behalf and that is the true test of the religion of the Nazarene. Anyone who has a need

that we can help fill is our neighbor and true religion is rendering that neighbor service."

Dr. Shearer pointed out three lines of work on which he advised the Women Grain Growers to concentrate. The first was the cleansing of politics. He thought women could best exert their influence by remaining non-partizan. He said "Be less partizan than men. Preserve a balance of mind and a discriminating judgment. Strive for that government under conscience."

The second line of work was the raising and purifying of social morals. He said "Have we a single standard of morals for men and women in this province? Has the woman who has fallen an equal opportunity to rise as has her partner in guilt. There never will or can be a single standard of morals until women make it." He spoke on the problem of the feeble-minded advising complete segregation.

Dr. Shearer's third line of work was child welfare. On this he spoke not longer than to draw attention to the fact that in Canada between 30,000 and 40,000 children die under one year of age whose deaths are preventable. Just that number of men have given their lives for freedom since the beginning of the war. He concluded by commending these lines of work to the Women Grain Growers.

concerning women in industries no attention has been given to the corresponding problem among the women workers on the farm. The doctor pointed out that the trend of modern industrialism had been to take from women in the homes the interesting work and leaving the more disagreeable and drudgery work. He thought that the government through the university should undertake an investigation in the generating of gas from straw for the operation of farm machinery and labor saving devices. He advocated for the more thickly settled parts the establishment of co-operative bakeries, canneries and laundries.

"Nevertheless," Dr. Swanson continued "The problem of economic freedom still faces women. This can only be achieved on the one hand by recognizing that the wife is just as important a factor for agricultural success as the farmer himself, and by making specific provision in the family budget to that end, and on the other by working out a well formulated scheme for providing additional help to women in the home. It is a sheer impossibility to achieve economic freedom if the burden of labor is so great that the mind has neither the time nor the opportunity to free itself from the mere details of drudgery. To live nobly one must have not only the opportunity but the means to rise above

to provide for it and the mother and to accept all responsibilities of parenthood we shall have gone a long way towards removing the cause of these terrible evils.

"But more than all let us educate our young people, not a few but all, in the first and highest duty of life, parenthood, and in the second duty, good citizenship. Then succeeding generations will have reason to rise up and call us blessed.

"This education, systematically arranged for and made obligatory at a certain age, would institute a clearing house for our young people, where the capables should be qualified for the most solemn obligations of life, those of marriage and citizenship, and where the incapable, the mental defectives and the diseased would be segregated and receive, as they should, the training and treatment that will make them useful to the nation and a comfort to themselves even though for the safety of others they be not permitted to be at large or to reproduce.

"Let me, in closing repeat a note of warning uttered by a judge of the criminal courts in the west. In speaking of the causes of prostitution, that appear before him, he says:—'Almost invariably they are country girls that come before me, and when I take their records I realize more and more that they are here in this sad condition because of their home surroundings. I can think of no richer field for real sociological investigation than the farm.' Women of Saskatchewan, how long shall we allow this to be said of our girls? How long shall we permit the conditions that render them an easy prey to the procurer and that send them prematurely to dishonored graves, victims of most loathsome diseases? Let us fight this evil with every weapon at our disposal and fight to win."

Public Health

The special item of interest on Thursday morning's session was an address prepared on public health questions by Dr. Seymour and read by Miss Pithie. Dr. Seymour's address was divided into four parts: (1) Medical Inspection of Rural Schools; (2) Child Clinics; (3) Rural Medical and Nursing Service in Saskatchewan; (4) Success of the Municipal Hospital Scheme. In speaking of the medical examination of rural school children, Dr. Seymour showed by statistics, gleaned from the research work of last October, how necessary such inspection was. Dr. Seymour's address was splendid and a rare treat for all who heard it. Perhaps the most educative part of the session on public health was the interested and lively discussion following. The farm women who are building the great West told of sufferings and difficulties which make immediate remedy absolutely necessary. Mrs. Taylor, of Dinsmore, who, from practical experience in rural nursing, knows the gravity of the situation, citing many cases and urged the women Grain Growers to do everything possible to assist in remedying it. Several resolutions were brought in and unanimously passed bearing on the question. These are printed elsewhere.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Ida McNeal, of Expanse, convener of the committee on labor-saving devices, gave a splendid and practical address on her work. Mrs. McNeal had illustrations and plans which greatly assisted in making clear her points. Her address will be given further mention at some future date.

Mrs. J. S. Wood, of Oakville, Manitoba, president of the Women's Section of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was present and brought greetings from the sister organization. Mrs. Wood said that although Manitoba was just entering the organization she could assure Saskatchewan that Manitoba stood ready to assist and co-operate in every possible way. Mrs. Walter Parlbay, president of the United Farm Women of Alberta was unable to attend the convention but sent her greetings by telegram.

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WOMEN'S SECTION

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Officers for 1918

The following officers and directors of the Women's Section of The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association were elected for the year 1918:

President: Mrs. S. V. HAIGHT, Keeler.

Vice-President: Mrs. C. E. FLATT, Tantalion.

Directors-at-Large:

Mrs. John McNaughtan, Piche; Miss Irma Stocking, Dealish;

Mrs. Fannie Shepherd, Stalwart.

District Directors:

Mrs. T. M. Morgan, Aquadell; Mrs. J. K. Bryce, Ogema; Mrs. J. Clark, Storhanks; Mrs. Ida McNeal, Expanse; Mrs. Ernest E. Bowen, Wapella; Mrs. Albert Sanville, Smiley; Mrs. W. H. Frith, Birmingham; Mrs. Christie, Bladworth; Mrs. Alex. Wallace, Guernsey; Mrs. John Rooke, Togo; Mrs. J. Blades, North Battleford; Mrs. W. H. Gange, Red Deer Hill; Mrs. B. E. Pratt, Senlac; Mrs. John Mitchell, Neidpath; Mrs. G. Hollis, Shaunavon; Mrs. H. B. Taylor, Dinsmore.

Rev. W. J. Stewart, secretary of the Saskatchewan Social Service Council addressed the Convention on Prohibition, Present and Future. Dr. Stewart outlined the recent legislation along prohibition lines in the various countries of the world. Included in this was the recent order-in-council at Ottawa prohibiting the manufacture, importation and exportation of liquor for beverage purposes in Canada. In referring to England the speaker said that while there were some improvements the situation was still appalling as \$3,000,000 worth of liquor per day was being consumed there. The prohibition people of British Columbia, the speaker said, wanted the cereals Canada sent to England to be used only for food. Mr. Stewart concluded his address by saying that on April 1, Canada would be the driest country in the world.

Three Splendid Addresses

Wednesday morning's session was given up to the remainder of the directors' reports and to three splendid addresses. Dr. W. W. Swanson, of the University of Saskatchewan spoke on "Economic Freedom for Women on the Farm." Miss Ethel McLaughlin, Saskatchewan's first judge of the juvenile court, spoke on the work of the juvenile court, and Mrs. C. E. Flatt, of Tantalion, spoke on the social evil.

Dr. Swanson is a favorite with a Saskatchewan audience, and his address on this economic problem concerning farm women was highly appreciated. Dr. Swanson thought the farmers of the west took a long step in the right direction when they organized the women of the prairies and gave them a definite place in their program. While great masses of information are available

material circumstances."

Miss Ethel McLaughlin gave a splendid address on the work of the juvenile court. It is a matter of regret that this address cannot be printed in full in The Guide. She said "If I understand things rightly the juvenile court was established in order that the children under 16 years—Juveniles—who were delinquent in any way would not have to appear as criminals in the ordinary courts for adults. Some of the main objects of the juvenile court are to help boys and girls, not to condemn them; to preserve the home-life, not to break it up; to be a friend to the child as well as to the family. One of its great aims is to improve the environment of the child and home. When we accomplish this we prevent the child in many cases from becoming a criminal. When this cannot be accomplished under the means employed, it may then be necessary to remove the child to better surroundings. Its aim is not to fill institutions, but to keep them empty."

Miss McLaughlin outlined the main principles of the Juvenile Delinquency Act stating the definition of delinquency and dealing with the whole subject of complaints, investigation, probation and sentence. Saskatchewan's Women Grain Growers showed their appreciation and confidence in their first juvenile court judge in a very real way.

Parenthood and Citizenship

Mrs. C. E. Flatt, dealt thoroughly and comprehensively with the matter of the social evil. She said in part:—"If we can obliterate the social curse of the double standard of morals and make the real offender responsible for as much of the sufferings as he deserves, make his offspring legitimate, force him

Discussion on Trading Activities

Constitutional Amendments—Discussion on Amalgamation—Relations with United Grain Growers Ltd.—To Send Out Organizers

The larger part of one day, outside the consideration of the financial statements, was occupied in discussing at different periods during the convention, the trading activities of the association or matters closely related to trading. All are reported under this heading in order to give members a collated report and connected idea of the proceedings relating to this vital factor in the associations' work. The only part not found here is the explanation of Hon. Geo. Langley, as to why the trading activities of the Central association were not taken over by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Ele-

vator Company as was suggested for serious consideration at last year's convention. That will be found under the Saskatchewan Farmers' Parliament.

Various constitutional amendments, all important to trading activities, were introduced.

A. E. Randall, of Warman local, moved that the financial statement and executive report be sent to all local secretaries at least 15 days previous to the annual convention and that the financial year end October 31. He believed this desirable in order that delegates could study the figures, familiarize themselves with the work of the

executive and discuss matters more intelligently at the convention. They could not adequately digest so many figures without time for study.

J. B. Musselman, Central secretary, in reply, said that the financial year might be changed though it would be inconvenient.

The board of directors was responsible only to the convention and not to the individual locals. It had no right to report to anyone except the convention. He said that arguments in the name of democracy were being advanced which in effect cramped the democratic expansion of the association, and tended to distribute authority among the individuals on the farms, whereas true democratic government meant giving authority to some central executives who were controlled by the members. The more the constitution was loaded with such restrictive clauses the greater responsibility would be placed on the managing board.

Mr. Maharg said the Elevator Company sends out advance copies of its financial statement but not of the executive report. The proposal was lost.

Be Association's Borrowing Powers

A constitutional amendment conferring on the executive powers to fully and effectually bind the association when dealing with other parties and removing all necessity of outside parties inquiring into the authority conferred on the executive was passed. Nothing in the amendment in any way absolved the executive from responsibility to the association, to the convention or board of directors, but no person or firm doing business with the executive may require the sanction of the association in convention or a resolution of the board of directors. Mr. Maharg explained the necessity of this since in dealings with the bank last summer when it was required to raise \$100,000 in a hurry the bank had asked that six men become personally liable for the amount.

Wiljames Thompson said the amendment was a long one and should be carefully considered. He favored full confidence being shown in the executive, but warned the delegates that in giving power to raise unlimited capital, it also meant unlimited liability. He saw a dangerous principle in the motion.

The constitution was so amended as to prohibit anyone engaged in business carried on in competition with that of the association from holding office in any local. A somewhat similar amendment was passed requiring that no person who, either on his own account or for another, engages in any commercial enterprise in competition with the business of the association or who holds office in, is in the employ of, or in any way receives for service rendered any remuneration from any person, association of persons or corporate body carrying on business in competition with the association unless the same be a body affiliated with the association shall hold office in the Central. Someone objected that this would preclude United Grain Growers Limited shareholders holding office but it was explained such would not be true, though it would make it impossible for officers or directors of that body to do so.

The Discussion on Amalgamation

Closely related to the trading policy of the association was the discussion on a resolution favoring the amalgamation of the trading activities of Central and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company with the United Grain Growers Limited. This was undoubtedly the most animated and one of the longest discussions of the whole convention.

A. E. Randall believed such an amalgamation would only result in the promotion of the very best interests of all concerned, a closing up of the ranks and preclude the possibilities of deep dissensions occurring in the farmers' movement. Personal interests of officials on either side should not be allowed to stand in the way. Director R. L. Craigen said it was natural that delegates should be divided on this question since the heads of the organizations were. He would impute personal motives to no one but if co-operation was good between farmers it was also good between farmers' companies.

Hon. Geo. Langley said even though passed, such a resolution would not be

binding on the Elevator Company. The union of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Alberta Company was necessary he said since neither was complete in itself. The first had no elevators, but a perfect system for disposing of grain, the second had an elevator system but none for selling. Together they made a complete company. He asked if the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company was big enough and there were loud shouts of "no," though some said "yes." He believed there was a unity between the small local trading bodies and Central so close that a disruption of that relationship would result in untold damage. He again emphasized the sincerity of the Elevator Company in its offer of last year in regard to taking over the Central's trading activities.

Mr. Dane of Tragnor said something ought to be done to overcome the effects of serious competition. This was splitting up trade and membership. He thought the business might be divided by the United Grain Growers handling heavy lines, like machinery, coal, twine, etc., and the association the smaller stuff.

Delegate Weston moved an amendment favoring federation instead of amalgamation. Mr. Maharg told how such a plan had been completely arranged once and had fallen down on one point, viz., the selling of the grain. The system of federation proposed had meant local autonomy for locals in their local affairs; provincial autonomy for the provincial bodies in their provincial affairs, with over all the great Dominion federated body dealing with questions such as export and import, terminal facilities, packing and milling plans. These things were all made plain at the time and an honest endeavor had been made to bring federation about.

J. S. Aiken then proposed as an amendment that this convention favors closer co-operation between the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the United Grain Growers Limited with a view towards future federation.

Mr. Dane said this amendment meant nothing but side-stepping the issue. Both convention and executive should recognize that this competition was decidedly harmful. He asked the Central secretary if he knew of any solution and Mr. Musselman requested that the matter be brought up again later. The last amendment was then carried.

On Friday morning the discussion was resumed in round table conference. Mr. Clayton wanted co-operative trading discussed. In his local they had done about \$30,000 worth of business, but there had not been paid a single cent in dividend. That did not seem to him to be good business, and if business was to be done then it should be done on a business principle. Two many branches were only being held together by the sacrifice of men who were giv-

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ing their time and money to this work.

Mr. Dane again referred to U.G.G. competition and to Director Orchard's statement of Wednesday, that though \$600,000 of business was done by the locals in his district only \$100,000 of that was with Central. Mr. Orchard had emphasized the point that there must either be dissatisfaction with Central's prices or a lack of loyalty on the part of the locals. Mr. Dane thought one solution would be to have the field divided. Another solution would be for the Central to buy so that the prices could be cut down to the very lowest figure. If the association could get its prices lower then that might be a means of holding the trade with the association. Mr. Dane made reference to the prices of the T. Eaton Company, and said that in some cases their prices were lower than those of the association.

Mr. Musselman, in reply, stated that it was not fair to draw a comparison between the prices of the association and those of the T. Eaton Company. But he declared that if the association could not beat the T. Eaton Company on its prices, then it had not succeeded in its objects. It was always possible to find better values in some things than in others. There was a reason for the Eaton prices being low in some commodities. They had factories all over the world. They had 25,000 employees. And it was reasonable to assume that some of their prices should be lower.

But comparing the grocery prices of the association and the T. Eaton company at Winnipeg, it would be seen that the association prices compared very favorably with the others. On the average the prices of groceries sold by the association were as low as the T. Eaton prices.

In addition to this, if the trading was done through the Central office a further reduction of seven per cent. would be granted.

The Binder Twine Situation

Considerable discussion ensued in regard to binder twine, by which the secretary assured the convention that a large supply of Equity twine at 550 feet had been arranged for and also some Unity at 500 feet. Orders should be in early. Eighty per cent. of the twine used in North America, he said, was 500 feet twine. If 550 feet was more than 10 per cent. dearer than 500 feet it was not as economical. The best twine would be more difficult to get this year as the United States authorities were preventing the use of much manilla hemp as it was necessary for making rope. There had been considerable twine carried over since last summer and on a good opportunity much of this was sold back to United States. This one sale had resulted in \$12,000 profit. Prices for next year would likely be announced in a month or six weeks. Manufacturers usually do not announce prices until they have secured all the raw fibre necessary for the year's supply and until certain large prison factories in U.S.A. announce their prices. When this price is set it is the same at all points in United States and Canada.

Mr. Orchard, in referring to his own statement that not more than one sixth of business of the locals in his district was done through Central, asked for a show of hands as to the number who thought Central's prices out of line. At his own point in a small store he knew prices were almost the same as in Central's grocery catalogue. A considerable number concurred. He counselled loyalty. He also criticized some of the operations of Central in regard to facilitating business operations for the locals particularly cashing of drafts. Mr. Weston, of McRorie, cited twine and apple deals that had not been satisfactory, though he found later none of the twine in his district last year was good. He thought quality ought to be the prime consideration. The secretary emphasized that Central always made first class quality essential in goods purchased.

To Investigate New Plan of Organization

J. R. Mosiman, Guernsey, introduced the following resolution:—

Whereas a number of co-operative associations have disorganized during the past year, and

Whereas it is difficult to show a

reasonable profit after paying the secretary a sufficient salary;

Be it therefore resolved that, to the best interests of the association and trading bodies, it would be wise and expedient to place the trading activities on a basis similar to that of the Co-operative Elevator Company.

Mr. Mosiman said that in moving the resolution it was not the intention to upset the plans of the convention or the working order of the Central. He thought that the question of trading should be kept separate from that of education and propaganda. He also wanted the association to go into a wider business and handle other commodities than those that are being handled at present, as there were many people who did not go to the retail stores, but dealt entirely with the co-operative store.

Mr. Wakinshaw, manager of the co-operative store at Yorkton, said that to make a success of the co-operative handling of goods he would like to see arrangements made whereby all the buying for the big organization of farmers could be done by the Central office.

Delegate Sinkerson, of Jesmond, thought they should centralize all buying power and get right down to business. Last year at his point they did a business of \$60,000 but all profits were put back into the business. They had made a mistake then by going into the retail store business too soon. When they did business by wholesaling from cars and in big lots they made money,

sometimes handling as much as \$700-per day. There should be co-operation of co-operators. Jas. Corcoran, Kincaid, said they run a co-operative store there on a 20 per cent. profit basis.

Delegate Bergey, of Guernsey, deplored the fact that too many people were concerned with what they got out of it rather than with what they put into it. He thought that better results could be obtained if the organization part of the propaganda were kept apart from the trading. Unless something was done to hold co-operative organizations together with Central office the locals would organize under the Joint Stock Companies Act instead of under the Co-operative Societies' Act.

Mr. Mosiman said that his idea was the establishment of a chain of stores throughout the province. He thought that they could be financed without assistance from the government, and that they should be controlled from the Central office. He then proposed that a committee be appointed to confer with the executive in investigating the feasibility of the re-organization of trading along lines similar to the Elevator Company. It was decided that the executive alone should carry on such an investigation.

To Send Out Organizers

J. B. Musselman in concluding the discussion on trading asked for a greater exhibition by members of confidence in the executive. He asked them to forget entirely petty differences or shortcomings and all co-operate in establishing Central as a permanent part of the

association. He introduced the following resolution, which plan he said the executive had practically decided on and wished ratified by the convention.

Whereas the time has now arrived when the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association trading department can successfully meet competition of other wholesale trading organizations, and whereas it is expedient to extend the activities of local associations for the benefit of their supporters and of agriculture generally, now be it resolved that this convention recommend the executive to appoint competent organizers under the trading department to extend the operations of the locals by giving expert advice to those associations now established and organizing new ones. The resolution carried.

The idea is that such organizers would meet local directors in the afternoon and evening and discuss all their problems. This done once or twice a year and given thorough local support it was thought should be very effective.

It was pointed out here that apparently through the influence of wholesale grocers the railways sent out recently circulars practically prohibiting distribution from cars. The president explained that this is now without effect and such distribution may be carried out in any case. Peddling from cars however, should not be carried on and transportation held up for cars are very scarce now.

A vote of confidence in the executive was passed when the convention went into regular session.

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S.G.G.A. Financial Statement

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
(ORGANIZATION ACCOUNT) For the Year
Ended December 31, 1917.

Receipts			
Balance Brought forward December 31, 1916.			
Cash on hand		\$ 2,518.16	
Bank Balances:			
General Account	\$ 9,749.18		
Emergency Account	2,168.28	\$ 10,917.44	\$ 13,435.59
Membership Fees			12,702.72
Grants:			
Sask. Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd.	5,000.00		
Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., Balance 1916			
Grant	750.00		5,750.00
Legal Advice (Donations)			10.00
Interest (Bank)			238.35
Buttons			462.85
Literature, etc.			127.73
Life Membership: Trust Fund Interest		586.69	
New Life Member		2.00	
Membership Tickets			588.69
Emergency Account:			
Donations			477.15
Bank Interest			53.91
Life Membership:			
218 New Life Members at \$2.00 each		436.00	
Interest		281.75	
Sundry Commissions, etc.			717.75
Can. Council of Agriculture account refund 1916 expenses			219.45
			80.70
			\$ 85,171.06

Disbursements			
Salaries		\$ 10,016.75	
Literature, Printing and Stationery		2,553.38	
Office Furniture and Fixtures		415.45	
Postage, Express, etc.		1,008.86	
Convention Expenses (Feb. 1917)		1,814.50	
Rent, Light and Heat		1,000.00	
General and Petty Expenses		516.54	
Travelling Expenses		748.01	
Directors' Meetings		782.78	
Less proportion paid by Trading Department		182.62	
Telegraphs			550.11
Telephone			100.00
District Travelling Expenses and Conventions			100.00
Executive Expenses		1,423.79	1,966.69
Less proportion paid by Trading Department		659.48	
Audit			764.81
Emergency Account, Legal, etc.			75.00
Exchange			743.50
Special Study Branch			14.61
Women's Grain Growers' Association (Grant)			52.45
Can. Council of Agriculture (Dues)			450.00
Purchase of Buttons			100.00
Expenses re Life Membership			458.75
Expenses—Regina Exhibition			787.18
Directors' Bonds			309.69
Cash on hand			77.00
Bank Balance (General)	\$ 11,146.19		
Less Outstanding Cheques	8,810.67		
Bank Balance (Emergency)	2,299.32		
Less Outstanding Cheques	843.50		
		1,955.82	10,808.78
			\$ 85,171.06

Life Membership Account			
Balance brought forward December 31, 1916		\$ 5,634.50	
Receipts		3,671.00	
			9,305.50
Paid Organization Department (218 new Life members @ \$2.00)		\$ 436.00	
Investments—Trading Department		8,869.50	
			\$ 9,305.50

BALANCE SHEET			
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina, Sask., as at December 31st, 1917.			
Assets			
Cash on Hand (Organization)		\$ 7,885.52	\$ 1,817.44
Cash in Bank (Organization)		1,955.82	
Cash in Bank (Emergency)			9,291.34
Assets of Trading Department			254,869.97
Life Membership Trust Funds		9,999.79	
Accrued Interest		59.95	
Life Membership (New Account)			10,059.74
866 Fully Paid, at \$12.00		\$ 10,392.00	
66 Partly Paid		209.50	
		10,601.50	
Less paid into General Funds, 866 at \$2.00		1,732.00	
Investment with Trading Department			8,869.50
Other Assets			
Automobile, Office Furniture, Literature, Stationery, etc. (estimated)			8,000.00
			\$287,407.99
Liabilities			
Liabilities of Trading Department			\$186,971.49
Net Worth of Association			100,436.50
			\$287,407.99

In addition to above we have Capital Debentures (Shares) paid up to the extent of \$9,254.17.

BALANCE SHEET—TRADING ACCOUNT			
As at December 31st, 1917.			
Assets			
Cash on Hand: Regina		\$ 1,309.18	
Winnipeg		805.52	
Cash in Bank: (Capital Account)		853.95	\$ 1,614.70
Accrued Interest		14.58	
Winnipeg		1,592.34	
Accounts Receivable			2,460.82
Merchandise and Supplies on Hand			88,722.58
Office Furniture and Fixtures		4,363.43	156,590.98
Less depreciation (1916 and 1917)		760.28	
Winnipeg Office Furniture and Fixtures			8,583.15
Prepaid Expenses			891.50
Tractor Organization		580.00	
Travelling Expense		30.00	
Winnipeg Grocery Organization		946.29	
			1,506.29
			\$254,869.97

February 20, 1918

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Liabilities		
Canadian Bank of Commerce:		
Outstanding Cheques	\$ 3,652.93	
Less Bank Book Credit Balance	1,887.52	
	Balance	\$ 1,765.40
Bank Loan	114,918.68	\$116,684.08
Accounts Payable		47,422.89
Reserve for Contingencies, etc.		8,750.00
Life Membership—New Account		8,869.50
Debiture Account	9,989.17	
Accrued Interest	555.85	10,545.02
Surplus Account		67,898.48
		\$254,869.97

TRADING DEPARTMENT STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1917.

Revenue		
By Gross Profit and Commissions	\$ 88,006.70	
Interest	571.08	
	\$ 88,577.78	
Expenditure		
To Salaries	\$ 30,751.40	
Advertising	2,010.28	
Lumber Expense Account	1,859.12	
Postage	2,840.75	
Exchange and Discount	462.67	
Telegraph and Telephone	1,901.23	
Rent	1,665.10	
Travelling Expenses	2,247.38	
General and Petty Expenses	1,786.32	
Depreciation on Office Furniture 10 per cent.	436.34	
Reserve for Claims and Contingencies	8,750.00	
Printing and Office Stationery	2,306.69	
Winnipeg Grocery Expenses	946.29	
Interest on Life Membership Account	\$ 281.75	
Interest on Debiture Account	555.85	
	837.60	
	\$52,801.15	
	85,776.58	
	\$ 88,577.78	

To net profits carried to Surplus Account

SURPLUS ACCOUNT		
By Surplus as at December 31st, 1916	\$ 37,489.04	
Less		
Patronage Dividends:		
Year 1914	\$ 149.86	
Year 1915	282.65	
Year 1916	2,451.88	
	\$ 2,883.89	
Sundry Adjustments and Charges affecting prior periods	1,267.08	
Accounts written off	1,216.22	
	5,367.14	
	\$ 82,121.90	
Add		
Net Profit for period	35,776.58	
Net Surplus carried to Balance Sheet	\$ 67,898.48	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS: PATRIOTIC AND RELIEF FUNDS. DECEMBER 31ST, 1917.

	On hand, Jan. 1, '17	Subscription	Payment	On hand, Dec. 31, '17
Belgian Relief Funds	972.05	\$ 2,898.78	\$ 3,225.67	\$ 145.11
Red Cross Fund	1,589.85	5,784.93	6,841.92	982.86
General Patriotic Fund	271.30	282.12	313.82	239.60
Provincial Relief	51.35			51.35
Belgian Flour Fund	55.60		55.60	
Y.M.C.A. Military Fund		243.00	26.75	221.25
British Sailors' Relief Fund		112.00	112.00	
French Red Cross Fund		77.40	77.40	
Belgian Orphans' Fund		44.00	44.00	
Returned Soldiers' Association		29.85	29.85	
Prisoners of War Fund		54.00		54.00
Mrs. Legge Fund		12.65		12.65
Agricultural Relief of the Allies		182.00		182.00
	\$ 2,989.65	\$ 9,125.68	\$ 10,227.01	\$ 1,838.32

These amounts have since been handed over to the various funds.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

By Balance as at Jan. 1, 1917	\$ 19,289.05
By Subscriptions	8,770.67
By Bank Interest	466.39
Payments	\$ 28,526.11
To Grants	
British Sailors' Relief Fund	\$ 2,000.00
National Council Y.M.C.A.	2,000.00
	4,000.00
To Postage, Printing, etc.	150.00
	4,150.00
Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1917	148.80
Bal. at Bank, Dec. 31, 1917	19,877.81
Less Outstanding Cheques	150.00
	19,227.81
	19,876.11
	\$ 28,526.11

SOVEREIGN LIFE REPORT

The directors' report of the Sovereign Life Assurance Company of Canada for 1917 shows that the policies issued and revived during the year amounted to \$2,375,500, an increase over the amount written in the previous year of \$544,000. The assurance in force on December 31 amounted to \$7,626,684, an increase of \$1,232,600. The net cash income from premiums for the year was \$257,572.88, and from interest \$78,282.63. The total cash income showed an increase over that of the previous year of 15.7 per cent. The net increase in the assets for the year was \$180,253.44 while the increase of liabilities, the main item of which, of course, is the reserve under policy contracts, was \$120,324.38. The surplus on December 31 stood at \$145,399.59 compared with \$131,543.08, one year previous. In addition to this net increase, \$15,000 had been added to investment reserve account and \$7,000 to contingent account. The contingent account was increased as a precautionary measure, to cover a

possible increase in mortality, which may result from the premature death of veterans who have been weakened by their experiences while at the front. Among the liabilities the item of shareholders' account amounts to \$26,776.07, representing undistributed dividends. The company's investment in Dominion War Bonds amounts to \$250,000, being larger in proportion to the assets than with any other life insurance company in Canada.

NEW CREDIT SOCIETIES

Two new agricultural societies have recently been started at McAuley and Tenby, Manitoba. Provisional directors have been appointed, charters applied for and new members secured rapidly. These societies are organized on the application of 15 practical farmers. When 50 or more members holding one or more shares of stock have been secured, business can be started. The authorized capital is \$20,000, of which 10 per cent. is paid. This furnishes the



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- 2,500 acres, Brandon district, 1,500 cultivated, large summerfallow, ready for seed, excellent buildings, water, etc. Only \$27.50 per acre.
- 800 acres on Brokenhead river and adjoining Lydiatt station; large cultivation with buildings and fencing, 25 miles from Winnipeg on "cut off." Only \$35.00 per acre.
- 640 acres, four miles from Otterburn, 85 miles from Winnipeg; fine house, stone foundation, large barn, flowing well, 180 acres in summerfallow ready for seed, cheese factory across road. Only \$20.00 per acre.
- 30,000 acres fine "bottom" drained land close to Beausejour, suitable for colonization, on easy terms. Only \$15.00 per acre.
- 8,000 acres on block in Southern Alberta; a snap at \$18.00 to \$20.00 per acre.
- 960 acres, east of Penfold and Red Deer, North Alberta, partly improved. Only \$16.00 per acre.
- 14 sections at Invermay, Sask., ideal for mixed farming. Only \$18.00 per acre.
- 480 acres at Killarney, Man., highly improved, cut to \$32.50 per acre.
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The Sovereign Life Assurance Company of Canada

Head Office - - - Winnipeg

AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company, held on the 6th inst., the Financial Report and Statement of Affairs showed that the steady, solid growth which has characterized the Company in recent years was amply maintained in 1917. The year was, in fact, one of the best in the Company's history. A few of the more prominent features are as follows:—

		Increase
Total Assets	\$1,538,840.77	\$ 180,253.44
Total Assurances in Force	7,626,684.00	1,232,600.00
New Assurances Issued	2,237,500.00	544,000.00
Total Cash Income	335,998.70	45,701.76
Reserves for Policyholders	1,040,215.33	120,324.38
Gross Surplus Earned	167,399.59	35,856.51

THE SOVEREIGN LIFE IN 1917.

Maintained an Interest Rate on Invested Assets of 6.63%.

Effectuated a reduction in its Expense Rate of about 17%.

Voluntarily increased certain Special Reserve Funds, against possible investment losses, etc., to \$78,500.00.

Had at December 31st a total investment in War Bonds of the Dominion of Canada or Great Britain of \$343,895.85.

DIRECTORS FOR 1918.

PRESIDENT—R. R. Scott, President the Scott Fruit Company, Winnipeg.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT—William Grayson, K.C., Moose Jaw, Sask.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT—D. E. Williams, Vice-President Traders' Trust Company, Winnipeg.

DIRECTORS—W. Sanford Evans, Ottawa; E. E. Sharpe, Winnipeg; W. F. Hull, Winnipeg; George N. Jackson, Winnipeg; John Graham, Winnipeg; John McClelland, Toronto; R. G. MacDonald, Brandon; Alexander Melville, Winnipeg; H. J. Meiklejohn, M.D., Managing Director, Winnipeg.

FULL ANNUAL REPORT AND STATEMENTS GLADLY FURNISHED UPON REQUEST.

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A Western Bank Established to Meet Western Needs.

Capital (Authorized) \$6,000,000
Capital (Paid Up) \$1,431,200
Reserve and Undivided Profits \$ 920,202

LOANS ON LIVESTOCK

We will make liberal advances to Farmers in good standing for the purchase of livestock, or to provide feed until present stock of cattle and hogs can be finished and marketed.

Branches Throughout the West.

Year by Year

the returns of The Great-West Assurance Company become more and more satisfactory.

The essential figures for 1917 are as follows:

Policies issued\$ 30,309,542
Business in force
Dec. 31st, 1917 152,843,165
Increase of business in force in 1917 19,626,717
Total Assets, Dec. 31st, 1917 24,385,666
Interest earned on investments: Over 7 per cent.

Those needing Life Insurance will do well to investigate the Policies of

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

DEPT. "T"

Head Office WINNIPEG

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

HEAD OFFICE Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

A Record of Growth

Year	New Business	Business in Force
1908	862,500	1,334,000
1911	1,354,804	4,006,145
1914	2,241,107	7,427,697
1917	4,224,908	11,507,761

AGENTS WANTED.

Write

J. W. W. STEWART,
Managing Director.

basis for a line of credit at the local bank at a lower rate of interest than many of the men could ordinarily borrow, and what is more important it gives them money more easily at a time they need it most. Chas. H. Gifford, general secretary of rural credit societies for Manitoba, addressed the organization meetings at each of these points, and reported very keen interest in this work by the farmers.

AUTHOR, "IN FLANDERS FIELDS"

Lieutenant-Colonel Dr. John McCrae author of the famous poem, "In Flanders Fields," whose death was recorded during the last week of January, succumbed to an attack of pneumonia at Boulogne, France. He was born in the city of Guelph, Ontario, in 1872, and received his early education in the public schools and collegiate institute there. Later he attended the University of Toronto, received his B.A. degree in 1894 and his M.B. degree in 1898. He then went to London, England, to continue his studies in medicine. He served as a lieutenant in the South African war, being present in several engagements. He went overseas with



The Late Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae (Author of "In Flanders Fields")

the first Canadian battalion as a Major, and received his promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel for valuable services rendered at the front. At the time of his death, he was chief medical officer to General Morrison's Brigade.

His famous verses "In Flanders Fields," which have been translated into many languages, were written in France. The poem is recognized as one of exceptional literary merit.

In Flanders Fields

In Flanders fields the poppies grow
Between the crosses row on row,
That mark our place and in the sky
The larks, still brave singing. fly;
Scarce heard amid the guns below.
We are the dead; short days ago
We lived; felt dawn; saw sunsets flow;
Loved and were loved, but now we lie,
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe;
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch. Be yours to hold it high;
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

PROF. SHAW, LIVESTOCK COMMISSIONER

The position of livestock commissioner for Saskatchewan, made vacant by the death of the late Capt. J. C. Smith, has been filled by the appointment of Prof. A. M. Shaw, head of the animal husbandry department at the Saskatoon University. Prof. Shaw has had a wide experience in both Canada and United States in breeding, developing and judging livestock, as well as in educational and executive work. He also spent considerable time among the flocks and herds of Great Britain making a number of importations of choice stock from there. He is peculiarly well fitted to administer the livestock branch of the department of agriculture at Regina and give constructive service to the province.

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LUMBER**
Guaranteed-You
Examine-Then Pay-
Write to-day-Don't delay
**Nor-west
Farmers Co-operative
Lumber Co. Ltd.
Vancouver
B.C.**

Saskatchewan Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 14

teresting informal organization conference of district directors, organizers, sub-organizers, secretaries and many others from both men's and women's sections was held to consider a training school for organizers and whether paid organizers should be used or not. After nearly three hours' discussion the principle of a training school was approved of by this meeting, though such was in no way binding on the convention as a whole. The chief discussion centered around whether such a school should be centrally located at Regina or Saskatoon or held in connection with the annual district conventions. A proposal favoring the latter was voted down and the former endorsed. The consensus of opinion was overwhelmingly by resolution against the employment of paid organizers.

The proposal was made that the training course for organizers should consist of lectures and round table discussions, to be conducted for a period of six days at each place. Each district would be invited to send a certain number of picked men and women for this training. Any member of the association would be allowed to take the course, if he would bear his own expenses for carfare and board, and any one or more locals might send as many delegates as they wish, provided they pay the expenses of such delegates. The central office should pay the actual carfare and board of district directors, sub-organizers, officers and district directors of the women's section.

Mrs. Morgan, from the Women's Section, wanted the privileges of such schools extended to women. She maintained that one of the greatest hindrances was the fact that there is no fund to pay the travelling expenses of organizers. Many would give their time, but could not afford to pay all their own expenses. John Evans thought much preparation might be made by a more careful study of the literature already available. R. M. Johnson, of Eastview, said that with Mr. McKinney his whole district was covered at a cost of less than \$3.00 per local. C. M. W. Emery of Assiniboia said Central had made a survey of the opinions of the locals on this matter and out of 220 replies received to 1,000 letters, 140 were in favor of holding training classes, 43 said the locals needed enthusiasm most, while 20 said education was the most vital requisite.

Mr. Maharg Again President

Amid a truly wonderful outburst of prolonged and wild cheers John A. Maharg was again elected president of the association. Rarely has such an ovation been tendered any officer as greeted Mr. Maharg who, in accepting the renewed confidence of the association, earnestly requested the most considerate support during next year.

The Thursday-evening session was one of the most intensely interesting sessions.

There must have been 2,500 people jammed into every nook and corner of the large church to listen to a series of intensely interesting addresses. Geo. F. Chipman, editor of The Guide, who was to have spoken was unfortunately unable to attend owing to the serious illness of his little daughter. The convention sent Mr. Chipman a wire of deep regret and sympathy to which Mr. Chipman replied with very deep appreciation.

The most intensely gripping address

of the whole convention was that of Captain Pearson, a Y.M.C.A. worker from France. Delivered with a matchless fervor and earnestness of appeal, Captain Pearson's address went home to the very soul of his audience. He dispelled the mists of pessimism, glorified the marvellous valor of the indomitable French army, told his hearers it was the thought of the folks at home that served as the inspiration for the boys in the midst of their greatest trials and assured them that though the way was long and the coming sacrifices would be very heavy, there was not the faintest doubt about the ultimate victory.

Following the address a collection was taken and over \$1,000 contributed to the overseas Y.M.C.A. fund.

Oppose Freight Rate Increase

R. McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, dealt with the freight rates increase and covered it in his usual exhaustive manner. As this question has been dealt with so frequently and fully in The Guide we are not reporting the address. Three ringing cheers were given for Mr. McKenzie as the farmer who put the kink in the C.P.R. The following resolution was later unanimously passed by the convention dealing with the matter:—

Whereas the railway commission in response to representations made to them by the railroad companies of Canada have recommended to the government that an increase of 15 per cent. be made in rates;

Whereas, while the G.T.P. and C.N.R. have admittedly been operated at a loss, the C.P.R., as shown by their published reports, has made large profits, demonstrating that even under war conditions a well-equipped and efficiently managed road can be successfully operated at a fair profit;

And whereas, any increase would become an additional burden to the cost of living;

Therefore, be it resolved that the association protest vigorously against any such increase and endorse the action of the central board in combating same.

This now makes a solid representation of the opinion of organized western farmers on this all-important question.

R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, brought greetings. He pointed with pride to the program of legislation now decorating the provincial and Dominion statute books as a result of the Grain Growers' activities. The question of the settlement of returned soldiers and the payment of the war debt were paramount issues we must face soon. He liked Great Britain's method, that is the payment of the major portion of the debt as the war is fought.

Social Service Representative Speaks

Rev. W. P. Beekie, on behalf of the Social Service Council, emphasized the importance of human values. The council was backed by the most influential bodies in the country, including the Grain Growers' Associations. It had framed a program for legislation. An educational campaign dealing with child mortality is being waged. In Canada, since the war broke out, more children died of preventable diseases than there were Canadian soldiers lost on the battlefield.

In Saskatchewan, among a population of 700,000 people there had been a number of deaths from tuberculosis equal to one for every day in the year. In the plan of legislation drawn up the council is asking the government to make Dominion prohibition permanent. It is also asking for amendments in the naturalization laws. It should be extended from three to five years and no person should become a naturalized British subject until he could pass a simple examination in the English language; until he could pass a simple examination on the elementary principles of democracy and the methods of government in Canada. They were also asking that these qualifications should also be required of every Canadian-born before he could be admitted to the franchise.

The council is asking for the creation of a department of social construction and reform at Ottawa, and also that the government see that where boys and girls of teen-age are being employed on farms and elsewhere they be not

Continued on Page 31



IT LEANS AGAINST THE LOAD

Taxpayers find a considerable reduction in taxes and road maintenance costs when an ADAMS Grader is used. It leans its weight against the load, thereby moving more dirt with less power. The

ADAMS

ADJUSTABLE Leaning-Wheel GRADER

is guaranteed, in actual road building or maintenance, to move more dirt with less power (moldboard scouring and without side draft on the power) than any other grader of same length blade.

The economy and efficiency of the ADAMS Adjustable Leaning-Wheel Grader can be Proved by Test on your own roads, before a sale is made. Write for free, illustrated catalog showing ADAMS Adjustable Leaning-Wheel Graders at work under various conditions. Ask for Catalog.



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UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

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THE gate pictured below is a companion to the Peerless Perfection farm fencing, strong, durable, with heavy tubular brace, which stiffens it like a steel bridge. It swings true and rigid as an oak door hung by a master mechanic. Lateral and upright wires securely clasped at all intersections and stretched upon a strong rigid frame of tubular steel electrically welded into one solid piece.

FOR LOOKS, WEAR AND SERVICE

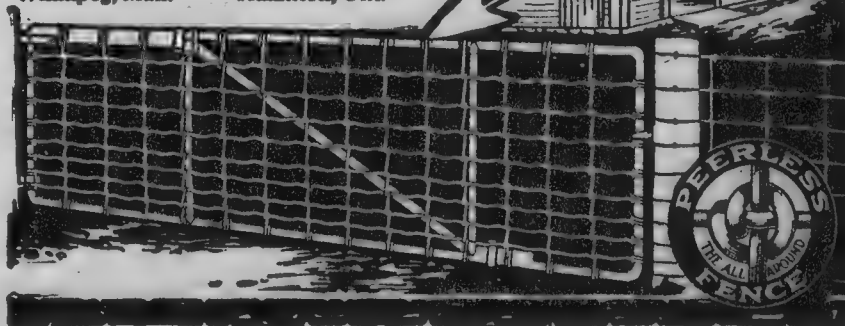
In appearance a Peerless Gate says: "I am guardian here." For durability it is of heavy open hearth steel wire, galvanized and can't rust at any point. For service it is put together to last a lifetime and is the cheapest, best gate made. You will be interested in our Catalog.

Write Today for Literature

describing all our many styles of Gates, all kinds of Farm and Poultry fencing for farm, ranch, residence, park, etc. It will pay you well to get acquainted with Peerless Perfection standard of construction. Write today.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Company, Ltd.

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MORE WORK FROM YOUR HORSES

Heavy spring work takes the surplus flesh from the horse. His collar no longer fits. His neck and shoulders chafe and gall. He can't do his full share of work and you lose money. Prevent these evils by using TAPATCO Pads.

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Consisting of wire staple, reinforced with felt washer (note where arrows point). This gives the hook a better hold and prevents pulling off. The weakest point is made strong and life of pad greatly lengthened.

Look For The Felt Washer.

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March 4th and 5th

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Union Stock Yards of Toronto Limited



ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

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Clydesdale and Percheron Stallions

including several prominent winners at the recent International Livestock Show in Chicago.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to anyone desiring to purchase a first class horse for the coming season. A life time in the business and every animal guaranteed.

Prices reasonable. Address Box 841, Edmonton, Alta.

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All choicest animals, 2 to 6 years, 1,600 to 2,200 lbs. See our horses or write. We will surprise you on prices. The Cochran Stallions have been the most popular and sought for Stallions in Canada for the past 20 years. Save dealers' and agents' profits by going direct to breeder.

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Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

Pure-Bred Shorthorn Bulls are in universal demand in every country in the world—a fact worth considering if you expect to establish a pure-bred herd or to purchase a bull for the production of commercial cattle.

W. A. DRYDEN, President, Brooklyn, Ont. H. M. PETTIT, Secretary, Freeman, Ont.

A National Wool Growers' Organization

Co-operative Company Will Market Canadian Wool Output.

By Edward W. Reynolds.

The Canadian sheep-raising industry was organized on national lines at the convention of sheep-raisers from all provinces in the Dominion, held at the Dominion government wool warehouse, Toronto, on February 5 to 8. The formation of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited was accomplished. This marks the first step towards the amalgamation of all wool growing interests. It is the first of its kind that embraces a membership of men engaged in the same industry in Prince Edward Island and Vancouver Island, with every intervening province being well represented.

When the convention opened on Tuesday, the delegates were not by any means unanimous, nor did they appear to realize what they were about to accomplish. The individual provinces had sold some wool co-operatively and good prices had been obtained, but when it came to uniting all the provinces it was feared that no set of men could be selected who could provide satisfaction for all the varied interests. The Quebec delegation presented a solid front against amalgamation, but when vital facts were presented, they all fell in line and the organization became an established fact.

Arguments For Amalgamation

The first day was given over to hearing arguments in favor of an organization. T. Reg. Arkell, chief of the sheep and goat division of the federal department of agriculture, pointed out that the textile men are so well organized that they can get practically all they want in the matter of legislation. He also pointed out that the sheep-raisers are being held up as disloyal for exporting their wool, when Australian wool is being exported to Canada to make up the shortage. "Those who criticize the sheep-raisers for exporting their wool do not tell all the facts," he said. "They do not say that climatic conditions force us to grow certain grades, much of which must be exported to find a sale at fair prices. Under these circumstances it is stated that the Australian wool-growers have protested against sending their wool to Canada while we export ours, and that if this is continued they will make strenuous efforts to prevent their wool from coming to Canada."

Mr. Arkell further stated he had been informed on high authority that if an embargo was placed on the exportation of Canadian wool it would most probably be for the express purpose of appeasing the Australian growers, and not for the Canadian manufacturers' desire to obtain Canadian wool, as the textile men naturally want the Australian wool, which is sold much cheaper in Canada because the British authorities have been able to monopolize most of the world's supply. Other speakers pointed out this serious situation and urged upon the convention the necessity of forming an organization that could protect their interests as well as market their wool. These arguments apparently had the desired effect.

On resuming the sessions the next day, the various delegations expressed their unanimous approval of the proposal, and committed themselves to the general policy outlined in the notices sent out; asking them to visit Toronto. The Quebec delegation had held a meeting over-night, as had other delegations, and the desired end was attained.

Co-operative Principle Questioned

With a view to facilitating matters it was decided that only bona-fide delegates should be given the floor of the convention and take part in the discussion on the ways and means of forming an organization. All provincial government and other representatives not in possession of the desired credentials were asked to step aside, and the convention proper proceeded under the leadership of Job Mace of Vermillion. H. S. Allen, representing Southern Alberta, opened the debate in favor of an organization that would have kinship in a joint stock company. "If the wool-growers think that the federal

government is going to contribute money for the operation of a co-operative selling agency, they are very much mistaken," he declared. "You have got to assume your own responsibilities, and you can only do this by subscribing your own stock, and thus finding the necessary cash to cover the handling of your wool." L. M. Parent, representing Quebec, pleaded for a purely co-operative organization.

During the discussion a distinct dislike for the term "co-operative" was evidenced. The majority of the delegates took the stand that it was not necessarily co-operation they wanted, as they already had it; they wanted to form an organization that would do everything for the wool-grower; take his wool, grade it if necessary, find a market for it, and get him the best possible price. Also reduce the cost of handling to a minimum. W. W. Thomson of Regina, Sask., was asked to explain the co-operative movement. He declared that no matter what organization was formed, it would still be co-operative, and submitted that that was the best method of handling the wool.

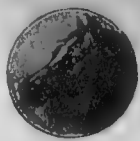
Col. Robert McEwen and R. W. Wade, president and secretary respectively of the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, urged the convention to decide to form an association that would do everything for the wool-grower, with the individual members or wool-growers' associations subscribing for the stock. As a result of the discussion the Canadian Co-operative Wool-growers Limited was formed, and the following committee was appointed to draw up the details of company incorporation: G. C. Hay, British Columbia; E. L. Richardson and H. S. Allen, of Alberta; H. Follett, J. D. Wilson and W. W. Thomson, of Saskatchewan; George Gorden, of Manitoba; George Telfer, F. Hart, W. A. Dryden and Col. Robert McEwen, of Ontario; F. N. Savoie, A. D. McMillar, of Quebec; Stanley A. Logan, of Quebec; and W. R. Reek, of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

A \$200,000 Company Formed

After a session lasting a whole day, the committee decided to advise the delegates to form a company with a \$200,000 capitalization, shares valued at \$10 par, and none but sheep-raisers and those engaged in agricultural pursuits being permitted to acquire stock. This was agreed to, as also were the articles of incorporation. The head office of the company is to be maintained in Toronto. The annual meeting to be held the first week in February each year, the representation at the shareholders' meetings to be elected by the shareholders in each province; 10 delegate shareholders will form a quorum for each annual or special meeting of the company. Each delegate shareholder will have one vote at the meetings, and shall not be allowed to cast one vote for each share he represents at the meeting. Shares cannot be jointly owned, but associations may hold shares in the name of an individual eligible himself to hold shares. As to obtaining the necessary funds, the directors are given power to negotiate with financial institutions, etc., for money on the credit of the company, also to issue bonds, debentures and other securities, and raise money in other legitimate ways. The board of directors is also authorized to conduct the affairs of the company as to provide for the payment of six per cent. interest on the paid-up capital, and to further provide a reserve fund not to exceed one per cent. of the year's sales in any one year, but at no time shall the reserve fund exceed the paid-up capital. Any further annual surplus funds in possession of the company shall be distributed to the patrons of the company, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the volume of business done.

Board of Directors Elected

The convention expressed entire approval and endorsed the work of the



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Young Registered Percheron and Clyde Stallions, all ages, weighing from 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. Prices from \$250 to \$1,150. Terms made to suit purchaser and horses taken in exchange.

Registered Mares

Young Registered Percheron and Clyde Mares, all sizes, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. You can get a better bargain from me than any other man in Saskatchewan.

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Twenty young registered Durham Bulls.

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Young registered Belgian Draft Stallions for sale; outstanding for size and quality. Grandsons of some of the greatest Belgian stallions in history. Satisfaction guaranteed. Buy from the breeder direct and save money.

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W. C. HERON, Huntton, Sask.

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder
10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

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No occasion to send to the States. Save duty and delay. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for samples. Mention this paper.
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Instructive Catalogue of Instruments, Brands, Medicines, etc., mailed on request—**WINNIPES VETERINARY AND BREEDERS' SUPPLY**, Dept. V, 2814 James Street, WINNIPES, MAN.

committee. Later the following board of directors was elected: British Columbia, George C. Hay, Kamloops, B.C.; Alberta, J. W. Renton, Calgary, and Levi Harker, Magrath; Saskatchewan, H. H. Follett, Duval, and J. D. Wilson, Forest; Ontario, Col. Robert McEwen, London, W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, and George L. Telfer, Paris; Quebec, J. A. McClary, Lennoxville, J. R. McDowell, Shawville, and M. St. Marie, Hoe's River; New Brunswick, Angus M. Avar, Sackville; Nova Scotia, Stanley A. Logan, Amherst; Prince Edward Island, Wm. McGregor, Central Lot 16. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Col. Robert McEwen of London was elected president and J. D. Wilson of Saskatchewan first vice-president, with Stanley A. Logan of Nova Scotia second vice-president. Special permission was obtained from the department of agriculture at Ottawa for the appointment of T. Reg. Arkell as general manager of the company. He has been loaned by the government for a year. Mr. J. O'Brien will serve as secretary-treasurer of the company.

Directors Meet Wool Commission

A very complete and adequate idea of what the formation of the company means to the wool growers is gained by a special conference with the mill men, held in the Dominion government's wool warehouse on Friday. The Canadian Wool Commission was almost fully represented, while several other mill men were present. The directors of the Canadian Co-operative Wool-growers Limited represented the growers. The advisability of closer co-operation between the mill-men and the growers was fully discussed. The wool-growers offered every opportunity of a common understanding, but made it plain that now they are a united body they intend to protect their own interests. They wanted the mill-men to state just what they wanted and expected from the growers, and they would show every readiness to meet them. The question of an embargo on the exportation of Canadian wools was also discussed. The growers declared that they would fight such a move, and stated that if an embargo was ever contemplated, they would not discuss any points whatever unless the growers had equal representation on a committee with the manufacturers. Further, that they would not agree to any fixation of price unless the spread between the wool and the finished product was also fixed by the government.

Regarding the statement that there are not sufficient combs in the country to make it advisable to buy all Canadian wools, it was also urged that if anything was done and the market closed up in any way, shape or form, or if the United States even was to place a big tariff on Canadian wool, an effort would be made to force a Canadian market at home, by the growers going into the combing business and offering their wool direct to the mill-men in a condition suitable for their immediate use. But that is not all that occurred at this convention. The wool-growers answered their critics by offering their wool to the government for war use.

Offer Wool to Government

The statement that the textile men wanted an embargo placed on the exportation of Canadian wool as a simple means of encouraging the Australian farmers to be content to send further supplies of wool to Canada, put the wool-growers "on their ear." The delegates immediately expressed a willingness to show the government that force of circumstances made them export their wools. It was stated that if the government acceded to the request to have their licenses taken away from them, it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to get the licenses back again. In view of this, the convention unanimously decided to ask the government to commandeer certain quantities and qualities of wool at a fair price, and adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, it is essential to the prosecution of the great war that Canada should conserve and develop every available resource, and whereas, wool con-

FARMERS! BREED PERCHERONS

In the tremendous strain imposed upon war horses by reason of the nervous excitement, inadequate supplies of feed, long hours of tremendous strain over broken, shell-blown fields through Flanders mud no horse has stood the test like the Percheron. While others fretted, refused their food and failed in the test the grade Percheron quickly became accustomed to the changed conditions and are now almost exclusively used in this work.

These qualities of endurance, adaptability, courage and docility win out in man and beast. They are as necessary for farm and city draft work as they are on the battle front of France.

Get a few grade Percherons next year by using a Percheron Sire now. Write for literature.

CANADIAN PERCHERON HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
W. H. Willson, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

Read our advertisement next issue.

Bar U Percherons

The Greatest Percheron Breeding Establishment in the World
70 YOUNG STALLIONS FOR SALE

These are all bred on our Bar U and Namaka Ranches, are rising two and three years old, and are the best group of big, growthy draft horses, combining substance, quality and action, ever offered in Canada. They are the get of "Halifax," "Pinson," "Garou," "American" and "Icare," representing the best blood-lines in America and France.

PRICES \$600 TO \$1,800 CASH

ADDRESS ALL ENQUIRIES TO

GEO. LANE
CALGARY, ALBERTA

or **A. FLEMING, Salesman,**
HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA

Vanstone & Rogers

IMPORTERS OF

Clydesdales, Percherons, & Belgians

NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.



We have over 125 stallions of the three breeds coming 2, 3 and 4 years of age and some older horses. The Largest Collection of Stallions in Canada, the fourth largest in America.

Every horse has been carefully selected for soundness, size, conformation and blood lines.

We have the horses. Come and make your choice. Our prices, terms and guarantee will suit you.

We have perhaps a dozen well-bred Clydesdales and Percherons that we have taken in exchange that are good sure stock horses, good lookers, but some are aged, some are only 1,500-1,600 lbs. but we are selling these at from \$250 to \$500. Our guarantee goes with them all.

Every horse is inspected by the Saskatchewan Government Inspectors.

Our Mr. Brooks has a bunch of stallions at present at Innisfree, Alta., and our Mr. A. A. McDonald has a lot of good ones at Medicine Hat, Alta. Write and tell us what you want.

ASK OUR CUSTOMERS HOW WE USE THEM

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Main Barns: North Battleford, Sask.

SASKATCHEWAN SALES

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The Saskatchewan Cattle and Horse Breeders' Association

WILL BE HELD AT

REGINA, MARCH 13th and 14th, 1918

Cattle Sale, March 13th
Horse Sale, March 14th

Show of Sale Stock at 10 a.m. Day of Sale. Sale Starts at 1 p.m.
Entries Close March 1st.

For Entry Forms and Sale Regulations Address the Secretary

P. F. BREDT

REGINA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

BELGIANS FROM THE PIONEER STOCK FARM At Public Auction

It is with much pleasure that I announce to my friends and horsemen that I will sell in the

WINTER FAIR BUILDING, REGINA

on

MARCH 15th, 1918

21 Head of Belgian Stallions and Mares

and one Percheron Stallion. The horses in this sale will represent all that the Pioneer Stock Farm stands for, Quality and Size. I feel sure that this sale will represent one of the best lots of Belgian horses that ever went under the auctioneer's hammer in Canada.

There will be thirteen mares of all ages, and eight of this number will be imported mares. The mares of breeding age are all bred to either Comet or Paramount Wolfer. There will be eight stallions of all ages, including the great sire Comet. Here is one thing to remember in connection with these horses, the Pioneer Stock Farm has never used or bought a cheap herd horse. I have always had the best stallion at the head of my stud that money could buy. Some of the more recent sires, are the well known Cesar de Naz, Comet and Paramount Wolfer.

The MERITS of the BELGIAN HORSE

need no comment from me. Their show ring records and the price they are commanding writes its own history. Remember that the Grand Champion gelding at the International Livestock Show, Chicago, for the last two years has been a gelding sired by a Belgian stallion. Understand that the Pioneer Stock Farm is not going out of business. Every phase of our business is growing stronger each year. Men buying horses at this sale will be guaranteed the same square deal as though they came to the farm and bought at private treaty.



Our Belgian Mare "Beauty," 4 years old.

The fact that

COMET and Two of his Show Daughters that are bred to Paramount Wolfer are selling, as well as the great show filly Sadie and many other good ones, should attract the attention of every lover of the Belgian horse. Do not forget that this sale will follow the cattle breeders' sale to be held on the 13th and 14th. The sale building will be heated and comfortable and we will sell regardless of weather conditions.

Hoping to Have You With Us Sale Day,

I Am Very Truly Yours,

GEO. RUPP.

Be sure and write for catalog, describing each horse and giving all particulars of sale. You will like this catalog whether you want to buy horses or not and a post card will bring you one by return mail.

GEO. RUPP, BREEDER AND IMPORTER OF BELGIAN HORSES LAMPMAN, SASK.

ADVERTISE IN THE GUIDE FOR BEST RESULTS

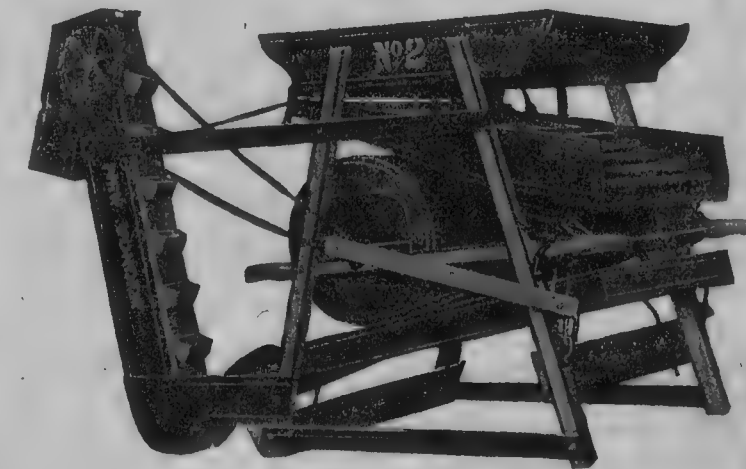
The Boat Loads of Weed Seed Shipped Each Year from Fort William Can be Turned Into Good Grain if no More Weed Seeds are Sown.

Get a

Cockshutt New Wonder Grain Cleaner

It is the only mill on the market with a graduated adjustment of the shake on the upper and lower shoes. This is a very important feature, as more shake is required on the upper screens when cleaning dirty grain than when cleaning comparatively clean grain. More shake, too, is required when cleaning seed grain than grain for the market. Less shake is required on both shoes when cleaning flax, grass seed, etc., than in cleaning wheat, oats or barley.

The AUTOMATIC FORCE FEED can be regulated to operator's wishes by a hand wheel and feed screw. It stops or starts automatically when the mill



stops or starts—no further adjustment is needed.

SPECIAL CLEANERS on the lower shoe brush the underside of the screen—keeping it clear so that the last bushel is as clean as the first.

The ARRANGEMENT of SCREENS is such that it is almost impossible for wild oats to get through with the good grain.

Full description of this machine is found in Special Leaflet. Write to-day for it or see our agent.

Cockshutt Plow Company Limited

Winnipeg

Regina

Saskatoon

Calgary

stitutes a most important and necessary factor in the winning of the war, since the preservation of the soldiers' health and vigor depends to a great degree upon the warmth of his woollen clothing, and whereas, the sheep industry has until the past year been in anything but a flourishing condition owing to unprofitable prices of mutton and wool, especially the latter, and is only now reaching a stage of re-development;

Be it resolved that at this national conference of sheep-raisers, consisting of representatives of every province, the sheep-raisers of Canada place themselves on record as desirous of supporting their country, and the war, by stimulating the production of more sheep and more wool. And if the Canadian government has exigent need of Canadian wool for war purposes, the sheep-raisers freely and willingly offer their 1918 clips to the government for control on the basis of market prices gained in co-operative sales in 1917 through the Dominion government wool warehouse, Toronto, and for manufacture for those purposes required by the government and for which the different lengths and qualities of Canadian wool are most specifically adapted in manufacture. And, that in event the government does not require Canadian wool for its own use that the sale of the wool shall continue as heretofore, namely, on unrestricted markets.

A delegation proceeded from Toronto to Ottawa on Sunday night to meet some of the government members on Monday, when the resolutions were presented.

When the Canadian Co-operative Wool-growers Limited gets into action as a fully organized company, with a Dominion charter of incorporation, the Canadian sheep industry should thrive by leaps and bounds. It is expected that within a year the head office and warehouse will be handling nine or ten million pounds of wool, and in time the entire Canadian clip will pass through its hands. Possibly a special bureau will be opened in Boston, Mass., where the Canadian wool will be handled. Co-operative sales is not new, but co-operative marketing on a Dominion wide basis is something out of the ordinary.

EDMONTON'S SPRING SHOW AND SALE

The Edmonton Spring Livestock Show will be held from April 2 to 6. Entries for horses, sheep, swine and fat stock close March 18. In connection with the show there will be an auction sale of pure-bred bulls on Thursday, April 4, for which entries close March 4.

There will also be an auction sale of pure-bred horses on Friday, April 5, for which the entries close March 5. Increased prizes are being offered for fat stock.

One of the most interesting features of the show will be a calf feeding competition for boys and girls, in connection with which \$1,200 in cash and many valuable special prizes are being offered. There is no entry fee and any boy or girl who, over 9 and under 17 years of age, can enter the competition. All that is required is that the children select a 1917 calf, and commencing on January 21, they must assume full charge of this calf, feeding and caring for it in every respect, until the time of the Edmonton Spring Show, April 2 to 6, 1918. No entry fee is attached, and the same assistance will be given the children in the matter of freight as is given the exhibitors in the other departments of the show.

Fifteen prizes are offered, and a number of special prizes. The first prize is worth not less than \$135 and possibly \$165, according as the entries conform to the special added prizes offered by the pure-bred societies.

Here is a chance for the boys and girls of this district to show their ability in caring for livestock, and to win a prize well worth competing for in cash value, apart from the honor accruing to the winners. W. J. Stark, manager, Edmonton Exhibition, will be glad to forward particulars to anyone of the pure-bred societies.

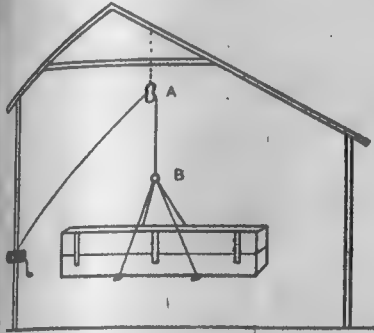
WAGON-BOX HOIST

On the small farm, where there is generally only one man on the job, the lifting on and off of wagon boxes is no easy job. Here is a simple device that can be arranged in any wagon shed or barns will eliminate this lugging and save wear and tear of boxes and racks.

Attach a windlass to the post in the shed, and suspend a pulley from the rafters so that it will be directly over the centre of the box when it is backed into the shed.

Then run a three-quarter-inch rope from the windlass over the pulley. From this end of the rope should be suspended four ropes, each long enough to reach to the bottom of the box outside, with a loop at the end of each.

Spread out two of the loops to the forward end of the box and run a strong stick through the loops under the box. Spread the other two loops and adjust

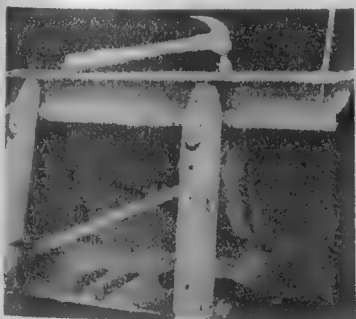


in the same manner toward the rear of the box, so the box will balance when raised. Turn the windlass and raise the box high up into the shed, leaving the shed open for use. The wagon can now be drawn out and backed into the next section of the shed where the hayrack is suspended, and this can be lowered to the wagon by the use of the windlass in five minutes and without a bit of lifting.

The expense of construction is very small. Any handy man can make the windlass and adjust it. Pulleys and rope can be bought for a nominal sum. A double pulley at A and a single one at B will make the operation easier. The rafters of the shed should be sufficiently strong to hold the weight of the box.—J. A. S., in the Country Gentleman.

A HOMEMADE ANVIL

An Illinois farmer has constructed an anvil from a piece of railroad rail thirty inches long. The flange of the rail is used as the surface. Supports of two-by-four-inch oak, thirty-two inches long, are fitted in pairs close under the flange



of the rail, and each pair is clamped by half-by-fourteen-inch bolts to the rail, the bolts extending close under the rail. Braces near the base not only make it solid but support a handy little receptacle for tools; while in the top, extending as the beak or horn, is a handy hole for the insertion of tools.

Because of the good length of the surface and the light weight, this anvil is said to be very useful and convenient for the farmer in his workshop.—R.P., in the Country Gentleman.

Any thoroughly dark corners in the basement may be used for forcing roots of rhubarb or even asparagus at any time during the winter, and parts of the asparagus or rhubarb rows may be forced early in the spring by building a cold frame over them two months before the ground would ordinarily thaw.



"One more thing before I go — the guarantee that goes with your OilPull"

YOU know the kind of service that goes with the Rumely OilPull Tractor—or ask any owner. He'll tell you that Advance-Rumely doesn't lose sight of the customer's best interests after the sale is made. At each of our 22 branch offices we maintain an organization of skilled tractor experts, for the benefit of Advance-Rumely tractor owners.

When you need him, there's an Advance-Rumely expert to not only help unload and deliver your tractor but to show you how to operate and take care of it.

But we go still further in guarding our customer's interests. In addition to that personal service, with your OilPull you get an iron-clad *written guarantee*. The OilPull would give just the same satisfactory performance *without* this guarantee, but we feel that the OilPull owner is entitled to protection against "near" kerosene tractors, and the word of mouth promises and "near" guarantees that go with them.

The guarantee speaks for itself—*read it carefully*. Notice that it says—*under all conditions—at all loads—and with all grades of fuel oils*. It protects the new owner as well as the experienced operator, and it holds good for the life of the tractor.

There's no halfway in this burning of kerosene, distillates, etc. Either a tractor does it successfully or it doesn't. And if it does, why should it not carry a clean, fair and square, *written guarantee* as goes with every OilPull? Think it over.

The OilPull in a New Size—14-28

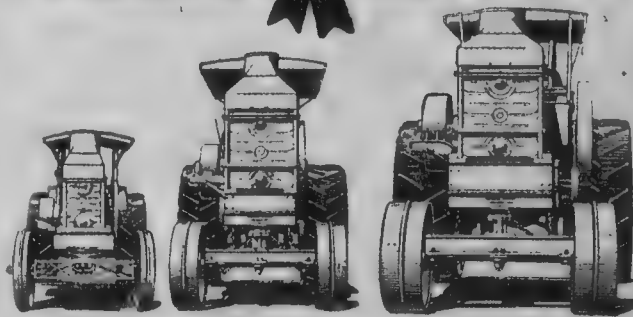
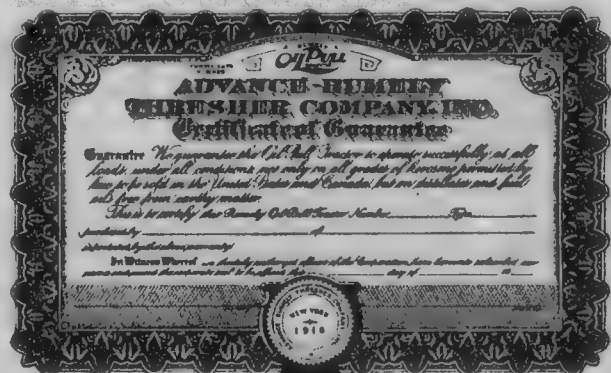
You can now get the famous OilPull in a small size, the 14-28. A light weight, *big power* outfit. The 14-28 is every inch an OilPull—the same *guaranteed* performance on low grade oil fuels—the sure, dependable service—long life—and ability to handle all jobs, drawbar or belt.

The new 14-28, with the 18-35 and 30-60, give three sizes of OilPulls—a small, medium and large. Ask our nearest branch for a copy of the special OilPull catalog.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO.

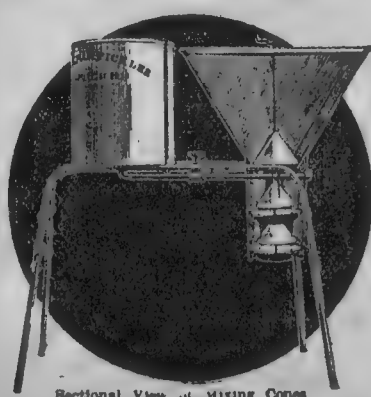
(Incorporated)
LAPORTE INDIANA
Calgary, Alta. Regina, Sask.
Saskatoon, Sask. Winnipeg, Man.

NOTE—The OilPull written guarantee is given every purchaser of an OilPull tractor, the world over, excepting the Province of Saskatchewan. The Farm Implement Act of Saskatchewan forbids the giving of a separate warranty.



ADVANCE-RUMELY

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.



Sectional View of Mixing Cones

Buy a "Fox"

The most efficient, best constructed, Automatic One-Man Grain Picker on the Market.

Construction—26 gauge galvanized iron, with steel frame; no wood used.
Capacity—125 bushels per hour.

Efficiency—Thoroughly sprinkles and then turns the grain over four times.
Strongest Pickler ever sold. Lasts a lifetime, and gives constant satisfaction.

For further particulars write to

W. J. BELL

101 Simpkins Block, REGINA, Sask.

FISH FOR THE FARMER

Buy in Winnipeg and Save Freight. Any quantity shipped.

Jackfish, per lb. 9c
Tullbees, per lb. 9c
Whitefish, per lb. 12c
Pickrel, per lb. 12c
Haddies, 15 lb. boxes, each. \$2.75

CASH WITH ORDER

The W. J. Guest Fish Co. Ltd.
Box 2860 WINNIPEG

Guaranteed Genuine Everlasting Grimm Alfalfa

Most economical and profitable to sow as it produces plants which do not winterkill like other varieties; larger yield, higher feeding value. Booklet, "How I Discovered The Grimm Alfalfa", with testimonials and seed sample free.

A. B. LYMAN, Grimm Alfalfa Introducer
Alfalfedale Farm, Excelsior, Minn.

Insure Safety on the Inside!

Think of your family being endangered by falling plaster (as frequently happens when old-fashioned lime mortar is used). Imagine the destruction to your fine furnishings. You don't want this to happen, so in preparing plans for your future Home, safeguard your family from possible injury by specifying Gypsum Wall Plasters.

Whether the Plastering is to be used on Wood or Metal Lath, or Gypsofibre Wall Board, remember that the only Perfect Wall is a Well Plastered Wall, and Gypsum Wall Plasters are the **Only** kind of Plasters used by builders who know best.

Wood Fibre and Hardwall Plasters

which are made principally of Calcined Gypsum (pure Plaster of Paris) have a Tensile strength that is Two Hundred Times Stronger than Lime, and the cost is no higher when all the Saving Features are concerned.

Wood Fibre and Hardwall Plasters are absolutely Fire Proof—also Vermin, Rat and Germ Proof; and being non-conductors of Heat and Cold make buildings Warmer in Winter and Cooler in Summer. Wood Fibre, Hardwall and Finishing Plasters are sold everywhere in Western Canada.

Ask your nearest Lumber or Building Material Dealer for Descriptive Literature and Prices.

MANUFACTURED BY

MANITOBA GYPSUM COMPANY LTD.
Winnipeg, Manitoba

FAMOUS DUPLEX HAIR CUTTER ON SALE AT HALF PRICE

\$2.00 Reg. Price---For Only \$1.00

\$1.00 CASH GIVEN FOR THIS AD. \$1.00

Read This Offer Carefully. It Will Never Appear Again.

PATENT PENDING



There are only two steel plants on this continent that can turn out the fine quality of steel necessary for the DUPLEX. Our contract with one of them expired on January 1st, and then they raised the price 50 per cent. We were then forced to charge \$2.00 for the DUPLEX. We have just this week made arrangements with the other plant to supply us with enough special steel at the old price to make up 5,000 DUPLEX HAIR CUTTERS. These won't last more than a couple of weeks, or so, and when they are sold we will be forced to charge \$2.00 again.

SEND \$1.00 TO-DAY AND SAVE \$1.00



Comfort, Speed,
Economy.

No experience or practice is needed with the DUPLEX. You can't possibly go wrong. Over 60,000 now in use daily in Canada. Trims as long or as short as you want it to. Cuts while you comb. No scissors or clippers are needed. The DUPLEX does the work completely. Trims around ears and back of the neck. If you don't believe our statements send us your name and address for printed matter, and read dozens of statements under oath from people who use the DUPLEX, including opinions of well-known barbers.

As long as this 5,000 lot lasts we will accept this advertisement from all readers of The Grain Growers' Guide the same as one dollar cash. Send it to us with only \$1.00 cash and we will send you the DUPLEX HAIR CUTTER complete and ready for instant use, postage paid to any address. Send only \$1.00 and this ad. TO-DAY. TO-MORROW MAY BE TOO LATE. AGENTS WANTED.

DUPLEX MANUFACTURING CO., DEPT. H5, BARRIE, ONT.

FURS A. & E. PIERCE & CO. FURS

(The Largest Raw Fur Merchants in Canada)

213 PACIFIC AVENUE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Are paying the highest market prices for Furs. Send immediately for Free Price List.

Humor

Borleigh: "Nice dog. Have you taught him any new tricks since I was here last?"

Miss Smart: "Oh, yes, if you just whistle, he'll fetch your hat."

The leading lawyer of a great railroad company introduced the president of the road to a well-known clergyman.

"Doctor," said the lawyer jocosely, after the introduction, "I thought it might be possible for you to give Mr. — a pass to heaven."

"Oh, no," was the instant reply of the minister. "That wouldn't do, you know. It would be a shame to separate him from his counsel."

He was one of those young men who never seem to know when to go home. She had tried yawning, but even that failed to get rid of him.

Presently a clock outside in the hall began to strike in low, deep tones the midnight hour.

"Oh, I say, Miss Green," said the late stayer, brightly, "is that an eight-day clock?"

Miss Green smiled coldly at him.

"Well," she said, stifling another yawn, "why don't you stay a little longer and find out?"

"I see they have just dug up a corner stone of a library in Greece on which was inscribed '4000 B.C.," remarked a student to a Scotchman.

"What do you suppose it means?"

"It canna mean bu' one thing," answered the Scot solemnly: "Before Carnegie."

"What we advertised for was a collector of experience."

"That's me. I've been collecting experience all my life."

"Ha! Very bright! However, what we want is someone who is used to collecting in instalments."

"Well, sir, that's how I collected all my experience, in instalments."

Mr. Butterworth, the grocer, was looking over the credit sales-slips one day. Suddenly he called to the new clerk:

"Did you give George Callahan credit?"

"Sure," said the clerk. "I—"

"Didn't I tell you to get a report on any and every man asking for credit?"

"Why, I did," retorted the clerk who was an earnest young fellow. "I did get a report. The agency said he owed money to every grocer in town, and, of course, if his credit was that good I knew that you would like to have him open an account here!"

Tommy was undergoing chastisement at the hands of his outraged mother for eating the jam.

"Tommy," she said, "this hurts me more than it does you."

And when Tommy was alone he produced a square piece of wood which he had placed where it was needed, and murmured reflectively: "I thought that board wouldn't do her hand any good."

A Winnipeg man went for his vacation to a fly-haunted hotel in Brandon. There was a hammock in the grove behind the hotel, and one afternoon our friend climbed into it with pipe and book. But the flies tormented him unmercifully, so he climbed out again in disgust.

"Look here, landlord," he complained as he entered the office, "what's the good of a hammock in such a fly-ridden spot as that grove?"

"Oh," said the landlord, "you didn't use the hammock during hammock hours."

"What are hammock hours?" asked the guest.

"Twelve to two, sir," said the landlord. "You'll find no flies in the grove then, sir."

"And why not?" demanded the puzzled guest.

"Because," said the landlord, "twelve to two is dinner, and they're all in the dining room then."

CATER'S WOOD PUMPS



Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in Wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made. For Deep Wells get Cater's Fig. 730. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair." A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue F. Address:

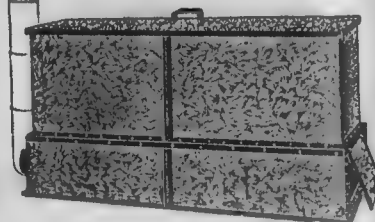
H. CATER Dept. O.
BRANDON, MAN.

WATER YOUR STOCK

With a New Improved
Straw Burning

Snow Melter and Feed Cooker

WE PAY FREIGHT



Boiler, 28 ins. x 18 ins. x 6 ft., Fire Box,

28 ins. x 24 ins. x 6 ft.

Price \$32.25

Boiler, 28 ins. x 18 ins. x 8 ft., Fire Box,

28 ins. x 24 ins. x 8 ft.

Price \$39.75

An Unconditional Guarantee with Every

Cooker

SEND FOR CATALOG

Freeland Steel Tank Co.

HALBRITE, SASK.

THE MAKER OF

"My Own Gopher Poison"



Photo
on every
package

Prairie Chemical Co. Can. Ltd. Anton Mickelson
WINNIPEG CANADA Manager

FEED OATS

IN CARLOADS AT RIGHT
PRICES; DELIVERED TO YOUR
STATION.

G. T. P. OATS A SPECIALTY.
WRITE

NORTHERN GRAIN CO. Ltd.
EDMONTON



YOU can accomplish more during the day if you have had a really enjoyable shave—an AutoStrop shave.

Every time you use your AutoStrop you realize what it means to own a razor that is always in perfect condition for its blade is sharp and keen.

The AutoStrop is the only razor that sharpens its own blades automatically.

Guaranteed to Satisfy

Complete Outfit
\$5.00

AT ALL STORES

AutoStrop Safety
Razor Co., Limited
83-87 Duke St.
Toronto. Ont.

47-1-18

AutoStrop
SAFETY
RAZOR

Grain Growers, Attention!

The country needs your grain, so why feed it to the Gophers when you can purchase

Currie Gopher Killer

that takes no grain and is sure and safe.

Not Explosive. Not Poison. Manufactured only by

Great-West Firework Co.
Brandon — Manitoba

I WANT

RAW FURS

IMMEDIATELY

Wolf, Fox, Beaver, Rat
and Mink

A Card brings February Price List
and Stationery

H. D. Campbell

81-83 Front St., E., TORONTO, Ont.

Controlling Yields

Continued from Page 7

Too Late Plowing of the Fallow. The longer the fallow is left unplowed the less moisture there will be conserved and the less available plant food developed. Under our tests here on clean land the yield decreased at the rate of one bushel per acre for each week's delay after the first of June. On very weedy soils it is generally advisable to get the weed seeds germinated before plowing the fallow.

Poor Soils. Soils may be "poor" from a variety of causes. Such poor soils as we have in this country are generally unproductive as a result of the low organic matter content. The latter can be built up only by one of the following methods: Applying barnyard manure; plowing under green crops; plowing under crop residues; using perennial grasses and legumes on at least a portion of the farm.

Weeds and Plant Diseases

Weeds. Time will not permit of more than a brief reference to this point. I shall only refer to the principles of weed control, the first of which is that annual weeds can be controlled by preventing them from seeding, the second that biennials can be controlled by plowing the land every year, and the third that perennials can be controlled by frequent plowing, preferably in the dry season of the year.

Plant Diseases. The common diseases affecting plants in Western Canada are, rust, smut, potato scab, and flax wilt, although many other diseases take an annual toll from the farmer's profit. Rust cannot be controlled but its ravages may be lessened by certain cultural practices. The other diseases mentioned, except the loose smuts of wheat and barley, can be either lessened or entirely prevented by the formalin treatment, while the loose smuts referred to can be controlled by the hot water treatment.

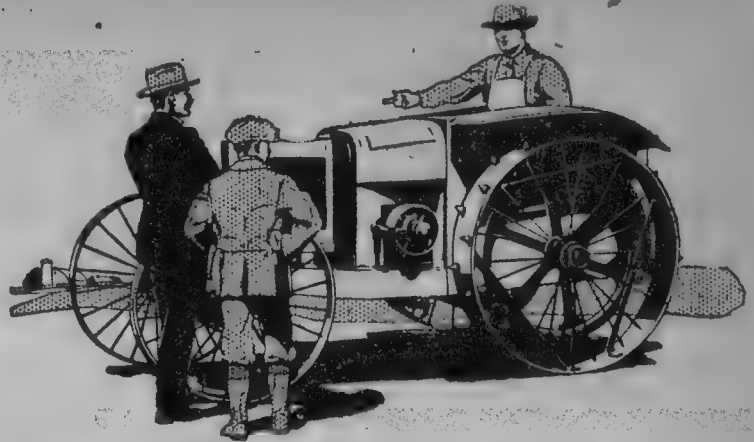
Hot Winds. The hot winds that occasionally occur in southwestern Saskatchewan increase very greatly both the evaporation of moisture from the soil and transpiration from the leaves of the crop. If the velocity of the wind could be economically lessened in any way, such as by using wind breaks, much damage could be prevented. In actual practice the only ways of lessening the amount of injury from this source are: To store as much moisture as possible in the soil; to use drought resistant or drought avoiding crops, i.e., corn, early varieties; to follow as thoroughly as possible the established practices of dry farming.

Drifting Soil—Frost

Drifting Soil. The loss due to soil drifting can be permanently remedied only by building up the organic matter content of the soil in ways that have already been mentioned. As temporary expedients in lessening the injury from soil drifting the following may be mentioned: The use of perennial crops; the use of biennials such as winter rye; the use of a thin pasture crop on the fallow; the practice of leaving the land in shallow ridges and using the harrows less frequently and the larger cultivators more.

Frost. Low temperature frequently works serious injury to all grain crops in Northern Saskatchewan and occasionally to the same crops in other parts of the province. Our growing season is short and as we cannot control the temperature of the atmosphere we can lessen the damage from frost only by putting in practice those things that result in earlier maturity of the crops sown. Among these practices the following 10 may be mentioned: Packing the land; thick seeding; using early classes of grain; using early varieties of grain; less frequent fallowing; shallow plowing for the fallow; later plowing of the fallow; pasturing the fallow; growing frost resistant crops; by going into mixed or stock farming.

The first eight of these practices aid us in avoiding frost, but where frost cannot be avoided the last two practices enable one to farm so that serious injury will not result from this cause.



Your Boy Can Run a Parrett



Solve your farm labor problem with a Parrett.


For five years farmers have been using the Parrett Tractor in practically every part of the United States and have found it unusually easy to operate, remarkably simple in construction. Boys and women can easily do a good day's work with a Parrett.

It is a one-man machine. It is self-steering in the furrow. No special hitch is required. A sensitive governor insures at all speeds a minimum of fuel consumption. And it possesses many other equally convenient—equally practical features.

The Parrett will pull three 14-inch bottoms, run a 20-inch to 26-inch separator, plows at a steady speed of two and three-eighths miles per hour, burns kerosene and is made by a firm whose entire energies are spent in making good tractors.

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HAVE YOU thought of the difficulty you are going to have this year in getting repairs for your machines? It is the most important thing for you to be thinking about right now. Your crops may depend upon it.

You, no doubt, realize that all manufacturers are hard put to it to get materials; and the transportation facilities, freight and express, are congested to such an extent that shipments go through very slowly.

The implement manufacturer and agent in Canada realizes this today and the utmost is being done to take care of the farmers' requirements for repairs. Unless the farmers are also foresighted, many of them are likely to realize the difficulty too when the season for field work opens. They are going to be greatly handicapped if they wait until just before they are ready to use the machines before overhauling them and finding out what parts will have to be replaced.

We cannot urge you too strongly to get busy on this at once. Overhaul every machine on your place and see just what parts you need to put them in good working order, then place your order at once. This is the only way you can be sure of having the new parts in time for use.

We are making every possible effort to get ample stocks of repair parts to convenient points where you can get quick service. International Harvester branch houses are located in all parts of Canada and they always carry large stocks of repairs. Besides there are thousands of local agents who carry a good supply of the parts usually called for. Under normal conditions, you could expect quick action on repair orders sent to us or to any of our agents, but at this time conditions are not normal and it is a personal and patriotic duty to look ahead and plan ahead and be prepared to avoid confusion and crop-wasting delays.

Remember the first orders received are the first to be served, so you can recognize the importance of overhauling your machines now and seeing what you will need and getting your order placed. Better be ready than sorry. Do it now.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

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TRY it just once! Ask your friend to let you "pilot" his car on an open stretch. You'll like it, and will be surprised how easily the Ford is handled and driven.

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Young boys, girls, women and even grandfathers—thousands of them—are driving Ford cars and enjoying it. A Ford stops and starts in traffic with exceptional ease and smoothness, while on country roads and hills its strength and power show to advantage.

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Coupe -	\$770
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F. O. B. Ford, Ont.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited
Ford, Ontario

Board of Directors' Report

Continued from Page 8

board was to instruct the secretary to circularize all the federal candidates in the recent election asking for an expression of their attitude on the farmers' political platform. Very encouraging statements were secured in this way. Union government in Canada has been brought about through the unpartisan, unselfish and united action of the West and at the present the board believes the balance of power in federal matters lies practically in the West. The great support of the West was the deciding factor. The worthy and honored president of the association, considered good enough to represent all parties and creeds of political opinion, was elected to parliament by acclamation to represent Maple Creek constituency.

District Director, Andrew Knox, of Prince Albert, after a vigorous but highly successful contest has also attained the eminence of a seat in parliament. Mr. Knox has been connected with the association almost from its inception and has held office for more successive years than any other director. From the McKenzie constituency there was also returned to parliament, on an independent nomination, John F. Reid, of Orcadia, one of the former directors, who for several years rendered valuable services to the association as a member of the executive. Coupled with these outstanding champions of Grain Growers' Association principles should be mentioned the name of Levi Thompson, a former vice-president.

Important Constitutional Amendments

A very important question which came before the board at its November session was one in reference to a necessary constitutional amendment delegating the borrowing powers of the association to the executive. This question had not been clearly defined by the constitution and the association's bankers desired the necessary provision.

Other constitutional amendments required are, one in reference to the number which shall form a quorum at meetings of our locals and one empowering the directors of a local or a majority of them, or of the members to call a meeting of the local. Another making it unconstitutional for any officer of a local personally to engage in the business or be employed in the business of selling supplies to farmers. Another demand is for an amendment making it unconstitutional for any one holding office in the Central to engage either on his own account or by way of employment with any person or organization in any line of business in any way competing with the organization in the purchase or sale of goods.

Great value was set on the advantageous use of the press in spreading the campaign of education and propaganda. This board heartily endorses the campaign now under way for 30,000 new members during 1918 and recommends that our people give their hearty co-operation in the accomplishment of this very desirable end. The board wished to impress upon members that no force and no combination of forces emanating from the Central can ever take the place for effectiveness of personal canvass by members themselves. Never before has the association rendered a service so great in its immediate results or so far-reaching in its ultimate effects.

Demands Are Being Met

Tangible results accruing from the activities and propaganda of the Grain Growers' associations are now evident by the demand for the nationalization of railways, government control of wheat marketing, government control of profits from the handling of many commodities and the taxing of large business profits. Direct taxation, which eastern financial men for years called a pipe dream of western Grain Growers, has become a fixed principle of taxation for federal revenue.

The Grain Growers' Association has been the principal body opposing the proposed freight rate increase, while the influence of the association has grown very greatly. The need for organization has also grown. Never have the enemies of co-operation and true democracy been more alert or more active

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FAIR TREATMENT BIG DEALERS SMALL PROFITS
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than now. Old foundations appear to be slipping, special privilege so long entrenched and in possession of nearly all the skill and weapons of warfare is to say the least decidedly anxious, if not really tottering. Never has the time been so opportune for a real drive by organized agriculture. Victory seems to be within reach if the organized Grain Growers have the vision, the loyalty and the determination to grasp it.

S.G.G.A. Executive Report

Continued from Page 9

Twenty-four banners were entered by various locals, many of them showing the utmost care and artistic taste in their preparation. Prizes were awarded as follows: 1st, Melfort; 2nd, Dundurn; 3rd, Donnellyville; 4th, Haleyonia; 5th, Monarch.

An interesting feature in connection with the Dundurn banner, which won second prize and is a beautiful piece of work, is the fact that it was made entirely by one of the respected mothers in the association, Mrs. Schwager, that time 69 years of age. We recommend that every local in the association supply itself with a banner of its own.

The report then dealt with the activities of the legal bureau, which had rendered assistance and given advice in many and varied ways. It had always been the policy of the bureau to avoid litigation and bring the disputants together in mutual agreement.

Patriotic Contributions

Proceeding, the report states: "Quite a number of subscriptions undertaken under the Patriotic Acre plan are still outstanding, but during the year there was collected from this source \$3,770.57. From the Patriotic Acre fund grants were made during the year as follows: British Sailors' Relief fund, \$2,000; National Council Y.M.C.A. for Overseas Military Service, \$2,000.

"There was also handled through your Central office contributions to various other patriotic funds amounting to \$10,227.

Co-operative Trading Activities

"In spite of the obstacles referred to earlier in this report, including the uncertainty which arose over the contemplated transfer of a portion of these activities to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, the year 1917 shows a most gratifying improvement of service, strengthening of financial position and growth of business and net profits.

"You will remember that at our last convention you passed a resolution welcoming the suggestion of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company that that body undertake the distribution of supplies from local warehouses and that you recommended that your Central executive discuss this matter with the company with a view to the transfer to it of the trading activities of the Central if arrangements could be arrived at which would guarantee the protection of the interests of the association and the many co-operative associations. Following out your recommendation the executive held a number of conferences with the board of directors of the company. During these discussions the very finest spirit of co-operation between the two bodies obtained, and it was shown that if the Elevator Company found it expedient to undertake this class of business, it would be possible to co-ordinate the interests and activities of the two bodies. At all points the management of the company showed a fine consideration for the interests of the association. In none of the discussions, however, was it contemplated that your Central would go entirely out of these activities or take any steps which would sever the relationship between the local bodies and their own Central, or which in any way would tend to make the problem of local organization of the Grain Growers' Associations more difficult. All these deliberations were carefully reported to your board of directors, who passed on the findings of your executive. The board of the Elevator Company, for reasons already

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Now imagine a huge tea-kettle that will hold 25,000 gallons of crude oil. Picture an intense heat applied and the vapor that would arise, then you have some idea of our modern oil stills—the scientific process of making En-ar-co National Motor Oil. The vapor is condensed, further refined and then filtered. The result is a clear, clean motor oil that will perform its function properly in any motor.

En-ar-co National Motor Oil

For automobiles, tractors, motor trucks, motorcycles, motor boats, aeroplanes and every type of motor. Clean, clear, pure. Free from excess carbon. Has the "right" body.

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One grease for all uses, all around the motor car, tractor or gas engine. Gives perfect lubrication in differentials, compression cups, transmissions and every other grease point.

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A pure, dry, uniform gasoline that insures utmost satisfaction in continuous, responsive power.

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A bright burning lamp oil. Does not char the wick or chimney. No disagreeable odors or poisonous fumes. Best also for oil heaters, oil cook stoves, incubators, brooders and oil burning tractors.

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An Alpha Gas Engine

AN Alpha will saw more wood in a day than you can saw by hand in a week.

It will run a feed cutter, silo filler, or a thresher.

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There will not be a day when you cannot find some way in which your Alpha will save time, money and labor for you.

Owning an Alpha is cheaper than hiring someone else's engine. The money you now have to pay out for engine hire when you need power and the greater amount of work you could do if you had an engine of your own would soon pay the cost of an Alpha.

The Alpha is a simple, powerful engine that will give you more reliable service and cause you less trouble than any other engine you can buy. It's the kind of labor saver you need on your farm.

Ask for catalogue, prices and complete information. Made in twelve sizes, 1½ to 25 H. P. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable or portable style, and with hopper or tank-cooled cylinder.

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ST. CATHARINES ONTARIO 8

given you, did not find it expedient to enter upon these activities, but it did lend and is constantly lending its very best moral support to the association in its work. At these district conventions, where the matter was introduced, and at many other local gatherings where representative workers of the association were present, practically all the delegates declared themselves as firmly convinced that organization at the local point is largely dependent upon these activities, and that the locals are permanently engaged in co-operative trading. It is evident therefore that the association is permanently engaged in co-operative distribution of supplies through its locals, and that these activities are a great assistance to its work of organization and education.

"The year 1917 shows by far the largest growth in any year of the business of this department. During this entire year your Central office was independent of its former association with The Grain Growers' Grain Company, and had a free hand in making its own contracts for all supplies. The business of this department for the year 1916 amounted to \$1,058,000, and this included an appreciable amount which came to it for The Grain Growers' Grain Company. It is doubly gratifying therefore to be able to report that the total sales for 1917 amounted to \$1,645,000, showing an expansion of nearly 60 per cent. over the previous year. The net profit, after making allowances for depreciation, bad debts, claims and adjustments, etc., stands at more than double that for 1916, being \$35,776.58.

"It is easily evident, therefore, that this department had during 1917 by far the most successful year since it was inaugurated."

Reference was then made to the opening of a branch in Winnipeg. "Recently your Central has also undertaken distribution for Saskatchewan of the rein-drive tractor," the report continued. "In securing this most modern of tractors for our people, we believe that we are rendering a real service to the cause of greater production. We are also supplying gopher poison, put up under our own formula, with most rigid scientific inspection to guarantee its quality. In doing this we also believe that we are rendering a valuable service to agriculture in this province in that we are assisting our people to secure for the destruction of this costly pest a poison which is absolutely dependable.

Trading Department Exhibit

"For binder twine supplies for 1918 we were able to make very satisfactory contracts last summer, and having made careful investigation at the factory warehouses of a large quantity of Equity twine already made up under these contracts, we are able to assure our members that it is of excellent quality. A very interesting exhibit by the grocery branch, and of other commodities handled by the association is being made at Hamilton street, Regina, and all delegates and visitors are cordially invited to visit the same. There is also an educational exhibit of great interest and value, showing the various fibres from which binder twine is made, and their various qualities of utility. Saskatchewan is as helpless for self support in connection with binder twine supplies as Ontario is for coal. You will be especially interested therefore in the experiments which have been and are being carried out for the production of binder twine from flax straw. We hope that it may be found possible to produce twine for the farmers from their own flax straw on a commercial basis.

Strengthened Financial Standing

"During the year 1917 tests were put upon the financial standing and business credit of the association such as had not been experienced before. Early in the season there was serious danger of a twine famine, averted later by the partial failure of the United States winter wheat crop. Your executive was fully aware of conditions and in order to protect you so far as possible we purchased in April a quantity of twine which had been intended for export to European countries and for which ocean bottom space could not be

secured. Spot cash before shipment was demanded and the amount involved was in excess of \$100,000. The association secured this money within forty-eight hours entirely upon its own responsibility. With the rapid expansion of the business, the carrying of heavy stocks of supplies, all of them purchased for cash, has been unavoidable at times. That the Association has won the confidence of financial circles is evident when it is known that it has been able to carry stocks aggregating at times as much as \$200,000. While this information should fill you with confidence and gratification it must also be recognized that these unavoidable heavy drains upon capital make it doubly imperative that the Association stick closely to a cash business.

"There has been evident on the part of locals a growing tendency to demand credit and to use the capital of the Central in carrying on their own business at the local point. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity of carrying on co-operative business on a cash basis, particularly at the retail end. Nothing but failure can attend co-operative enterprise unless this basic principle of sound economy is closely adhered to.

"During the convention there will be a round table conference of delegates and other representatives from locals engaged in trading and co-operative associations. It is anticipated that various recommendations will come to the convention as the result of the deliberations of this conference.

"The capital debentures now held in the Central amount to \$9,254. On these, interest at the rate of 6 per cent. was paid in cash from the 1917 earnings and we have seen fit to make provision for a patronage dividend of one and a half per cent. to apply upon deferred payments of capital debentures. We are this year for the first time showing a general statement of assets and liabilities. In previous years only the receipts and expenditures were shown except in the Trading Department. You will be interested to note how this department is gradually building up its own capital from its own surplus earnings. Beginning less than four years ago with a capital of one thousand dollars and receiving from time to time a total cash capital invested by yourselves of only \$4,554, exclusive of life membership funds, a business of more than \$4,000,000 has been done and a total working capital for this department has now been accumulated amounting to \$85,000.

"We desire in closing to express our hearty appreciation of the support which you have given us and above all for the kind and friendly treatment accorded us whenever it has been our privilege to meet you at local points."

CANADA'S EXPORTABLE WHEAT

On the basis of estimates compiled from reliable sources it is estimated that Canada's wheat crop last year, including the yield in the West and Ontario wheat, was about 215,000,000 bushels. On December 15 a careful survey was made which showed that, in addition to seed requirements, the amount of Canadian wheat on this side of the Atlantic was about 112,500,000 bushels, of which 8,500,000 bushels were in the United States en route to the Allies. This estimate included a very considerable amount of wheat still in the farmers' hands.

Failing definite information as to how effective conservation measures will be in reducing domestic consumption of wheat, it is impossible to state how much of the wheat still in Canada will be available for shipment to the Allies. If this country, by curtailing domestic consumption and by reducing the amount of wheat fed to livestock, can reduce the annual per capita home consumption from 9 bushels to about 5.4 bushels, we will be able to send overseas between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 bushels. This amount is small in comparison to the enormous requirements of the Allies but it would be of very vital assistance. It will only be possible to send as much if every person in Canada makes it a personal obligation to save bread, flour and wheat in every possible way.—Food Bulletin.

Fanning Mill Sieves

Description and Numbers of Sieves Commonly Used

In The Guide of January 23 appeared an article by Seager Wheeler on Cleaning Seed Grain, in which fanning mill sieves were referred to by numbers. Some farmers have requested further explanation about sieves. The following information is based on a pamphlet issued by the Dominion Seed Branch, covering the subject.

Fanning mill sieves are of two general types, those made of perforated zinc and those made of woven wire. Perforated zinc sieving has either round, oblong, or triangular perforations. There are square and long-mesh woven wire sieves.

The diameter of the perforations in zinc sieves is usually given in sixty-fourths of an inch. For example, an "8" sieve usually means one with perforations 8-64 of an inch in diameter.

The next smaller and larger sizes are 7-64 and 9-64, respectively, although half sizes sometimes occur. A similar system is used for the triangular and oblong perforations.

The mesh of woven wire is usually expressed by giving the number of wires to the inch each way; thus an 8 by 8 woven wire is one made of eight wires to the inch each way; a 2 by 10 contains two wires to the inch one way and 10 the other. The size of the opening will vary with the diameter of the wire used.

The numbers which manufacturers put on the various sieves supplied with their mills often have no reference to the size of the perforation or mesh of the woven wire of which the sieve is made. For example, a sieve which a manufacturer designates as No. 12 may not be a 12-64 perforated zinc or a 12 by 12 woven wire. It is not a difficult matter, however, to determine the size of the perforations or mesh with a rule.

A type of perforated zinc screen sometimes used for separating the "thin" kernels of oats from the plump ones. The exact size required depends on the variety of oats grown and will vary somewhat with the season. A screen with perforations $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and 5-64 inch wide may be taken as a standard.

This is 2 x 10 woven sieving. It is commonly used in the making sieves for cleaning grain. The long mesh sieving is to be preferred to the square mesh when the grain to be cleaned contains impurities which are long and narrow, e.g., chaff in wheat. The square mesh is better for vetch and mustard. This type of screen is often used for oats.

The 8 by 8 square mesh sieve. Woven wire sieves are generally used as screens in cleaning grain. Two other square mesh screens, the 7 by 7 and 9 by 9, are also used, depending on the size of the grain and nature of impurities. In preparing grain for seed use a coarser screen than when cleaning for market.

This sieve with perforations 8-64 inch in diameter will hold the plump wheat and permit small weed seeds and shrunken wheat to pass through. A sieve of this kind with larger perforations, about 18-64 (approximately 1-5) inch in diameter, should be used as a riddle or upper sieve for wheat to separate oats and other impurities larger than wheat.

28 by 28 woven wire sieve, a useful screen for removing small weed seeds, such as chickweed, cinquefoil, plantain, shepherd's purse and worm-seed mustard from timothy. When the timothy is small a finer screen such as the 30 by 30 should be used. Sometimes screens made of long mesh wire cloth are used for timothy seed.

Zinc sieve—perforations 1-32 inch in diameter. When used as riddle with a short, quick shake timothy passes through, leaving Canada thistle, chicory and seeds similar in size above to be run off the end. Success in making separations with any sieve depends on giving it the proper slope and movement.

One-fifteenth inch perforated zinc sieve—perforations 1-15 inch in diameter, used as a riddle or upper sieve for cleaning red clover. Ragweed, sticks, pieces of straw and anything larger than Red Clover seed will run over this sieve.

This wire sieve, 4 by 24, contains four wires to the inch one way and twenty-four the other, the type of screen used in cleaning red clover seed. Shrunken clover seeds, ribgrass, and the smaller weed seeds pass through the oblong openings while the plump seed remains above.

The buckwheat screen is made specially for the separation of wild buckwheat from grain. It should be used with the point of the aperture towards the upper end of the screen. Screens of this kind are usually made with perforations 8-64 inch to the side, but larger perforations would probably be preferable for many samples.



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The 1918 U.G.G. catalog shows more than a hundred pages of farm necessities—each article backed by an unqualified guarantee of satisfaction to the user—a complete line of

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CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

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CANADA

NOW *Is the Watchword of Success*

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NOW *Spelled backwards is* **WON**

Investigate Now and You Shall Win

Get Acquainted with the Users of Garden City Feeders

HEAR WHAT THEY HAVE TO SAY, and you will not have to buy a pig in a poke; but will be in a position to make an intelligent choice. We do not ask you to take our word for anything; simply let others tell you their EXPERIENCE; hear what Mr. Lloyd has to say:—

Rocanville, Sask., Nov. 23, 1917.

Garden City Feeder Co.,
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Sirs:—

After having used your feeder for the season, giving it a fair test, I must say, without any hesitation, it is the BEST feeder I have ever seen; in fact it is the ONLY REAL FEEDER. We used it in WET and DRY grain, and you could hardly notice the least difference in the separator or engine, and I cannot recommend it too highly. There is only one mistake, and that is in the name. It should be "PERFECTO" with all the letters in capitals. Had I had it sooner it would have PAID ME HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) Robert S. Lloyd.

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ALFALFA FOR SEED AND HAY

Being greatly impressed with the possibilities of alfalfa as a forage and pasture plant, healthy and nutritious for all farm stock, be it chicken, sheep, pig, cow or horse, I would like to give you my small experience to show the ease with which it may be grown. The summer of 1915 I seeded one and a quarter acres to alfalfa. The soil was light, inclined slightly to gravel, with subsoil of heavy clay about four feet down. It was in good state of cultivation, having been sown the season before to millet and used for pig pasture. I planted the seed on June 5, putting it in with a garden seeder, in drills 18 inches apart. After the plants were above ground I stirred the ground occasionally with the garden cultivator during the summer. On July 27 I cut the plot, as there was considerable lambs-quarter in the drills, and much of the alfalfa was 20 inches high.

The following spring I cultivated a couple of times until the growth got too heavy. There were two heavy crops during the summer, but I am not prepared to say as to the actual number of loads of feed.

Last season the new growth was evident when the snow disappeared, and continued to grow fast from the first, apparently not at all suffering from want of moisture, even though the rainfall was light. I cut the crop for seed on August 27, at which time the individual plants would average three to four feet in height, and with the mass of branches formed a swamp of growth that completely covered the ground, so that the drills were not discernable. The leaves at that time had all dropped off and formed a mulch, covering the ground half an inch thick. After curing I threshed the crop (seven large loads) which yielded 960 lbs. of fairly clean seed. The stock greedily ate the threshed straw to the last bite.

In the season of 1915 I also seeded two acres of stubble ground (clay loam) to alfalfa, with barley as a nurse crop. It proved only a thin catch, and the following season was light, though I cut it twice. This last summer, however, it seemed to have entirely mastered the situation and was cut three times. The first time it yielded six loads, second cutting two and a half loads and the last time one load of ideal chicken feed for the winter. I might say that I treated the seed carefully with nitro culture for inoculation.

C. I. BARAGAR.

Man.

THE FARM ICE SUPPLY

Having had a long experience with ice and cold (40 to 43 degrees) water; having a good deal of experience, officially and otherwise, in the building up of our local creamery; and being more or less interested in the development of the Saskatchewan dairy industry, we emphatically advise every farmer who dabbles with milk to put up a few tons of ice every winter. It is easy to keep ice in the West that it is almost inconceivable to think that so few farmers fail to store it. The only alternative is cold water taken from deep wells which will not register higher than 45 degrees in the hottest weather.

The best time to cut ice is when it is about 16 inches thick. Be sure all angles are right angles. Blocks should be about 18 inches square. These dimensions fit nicely into sleigh boxes. The ice should be clean, avoid slough water ice for storing, taken from a river or a lake. Be sure the water is pure and clean. If such ice is not available, artificial ice is quite easily made from clean well-water. Make a box 12x4 feet out of inch, or thicker lumber, and twelve inches wide. Place the box on a level piece of ground covered with two or three inches of clean snow. When the box is set up, draw a thin layer of snow up the sides and ends, sprinkle the snow with water from a garden water-can. When zero weather is in full swing fill in about two inches of water at a time. When frozen, put two more inches and repeat the operation until the box is level full. Knock off the sides and ends and saw into blocks.

We have always used, in the West, clean chaffy straw for packing. If it can be run through a cutting-box so much the better. If saw-dust can be had

A Popular Priced Powerful Tractor

ONE that will answer the hired help question on your farm more satisfactory than paying big wages to inexperienced men. Tractors now enter Canada duty free and we guarantee immediate delivery.

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140 BUSHELS PER ACRE

New 5 Grained Oat "LEADER"

Grows five grains in a spikelet; up to 200 grains in a head and has yielded 140 bushels per acre under decidedly favorable conditions. The heaviest yielding oat we have ever offered. A truly wonderful variety. Our new catalog tells how it was bred and how it yielded here last season. Investigate. Write for a copy today.



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better still. Straw packing needs to be about two feet thick on the sides and top of the ice-pile and ten inches underneath. Saw-dust needs to be about 16 inches thick on the sides and top and six inches underneath. Always provide for a two-foot open space over the pack, as ice needs overhead ventilation. It is best not to try packing less than five or six tons. Forty cubic feet makes a ton. The ice should, whatever the quantity, be packed in a cubic pile, as near as possible. A pile six feet by six feet square and six feet high will make about five tons. The ice-house is generally looked upon as a formidable feature of ice storing but it is not. Any place that will protect from side drafts, sunshine and rain overhead, will do to store ice in. A corner in a barn, stable, woodshed or portable granary will do as long as the ice pack can be protected as above stated. A house to hold the above mentioned pack needs to be 10 feet square and eight feet high. Two by four scantling or squared poplar poles covered with two thicknesses of half-inch stuff and two thicknesses of building will do. Do not use tarred paper. Two layers of half-inch stuff with no paper between warped over the top makes a good roof. Have the door in one end of the gable and above the ice. It is better on the sliding plan so that it can be left, most of the time, partly or fully open.

Packing is a simple and easy performance. House, and ice cut in squares or rectangles, with right angle corners, being ready, put into the house. A layer of poles, brush or anything should be used to keep the ten inches of straw up from the ground. There must be absolutely no water or seepage of any kind under the ice. Place the blocks so that say a half-inch space is left between them. When the bottom layer is complete fill the crevices full of clean snow or pulverized ice. Then add another layer until the pack is complete. Fill in the packing a foot at a time, tramping as hard as possible. Put two feet deep, tramped, over the top of pack. Do not leave the door ajar or open during snow or rain storms. We furnish by far the greatest amount of cream of any single patron to our local creamery and have no trouble in having perfectly sweet cream delivered twice a week. If all farmers who produce milk, cream, butter and cheese would store and use ice, the quality of our dairy products would jump up 25 per cent.

J. E. F.

Moosomin, Sask.

STORING ICE IN WELL

Last winter my good wife kept at me to try putting some ice in our old discarded well, that is nine feet deep, until I, like most good husbands, yielded and did so. I choose a time when the men in our village were filling their ice houses, so did not even have to saw out the ice, but was told to help myself to what I wanted. I got three large blocks weighing in all about 1,000 pounds. I made a platform about eighteen inches higher than I expected the water to come, and placed the ice on it, covering with about four feet of straw. We had ice to use all summer, besides keeping our cream cool enough to grade extra No. 1.

F. STUART JONES.

Stenen, Sask.

FROZEN FORMALIN

Q.—Is formalin rendered useless by freezing? Is there any simple test for formalin?

A.—Lowering of the temperature has the same effect on formalin as concentration by evaporation. In either case an insoluble compound known as para-formaldehyde is formed. This change, which is characterized by a milky appearance, reduces the germicidal value of the formalin. Solution can be obtained, however, by warming with the addition of water. There is no simple test for the strength of formalin.—A. J. Galbraith, Professor of Chemistry, M.A.C.

You Can Plow Deep in Wet Land with a



The lever hitch carries the pull of the plow up over the drive wheel. The harder the pull, the harder the wheel grips the ground.

THE first duty of a tractor is traction. It may have the strongest motor in the world but if the wheels slip, the tractor is useless.

There are two ways to obtain traction—by weight and by the lever and fulcrum principle.

It was Archimedes who said, "Give me a fulcrum on which to place my lever and with these hands will I lift the world."

This is the principle of the famous lever hitch. Instead of employing a straight line drag from the engine to the plows, the lever hitch carries the pull up over the drive wheels and then down to the plows. The Nilson Patented Lever Hitch gives the drive wheel grip without excess weight. It increases traction when it is most needed. It saves fuel, it prevents slippage. It does not pack the ground.

The lever hitch is patented. It is found only in the Nilson—the tractor with the famous Waukesha Motor,

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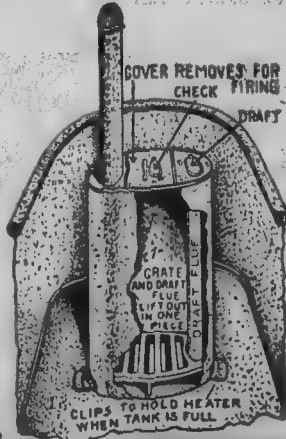
Its design has proven to be absolutely right—simple, durable. Used in any Tank.

The "Eastlake" Tank Heater is designed by a firm of 32 years' experience in the sheet metal business. It is an admitted success. Made in fine, heavy galvanized iron—meaning many years of service without leaks and repairs. Draft-flue and grate lift out in one piece. The centre-section of top lifts out for firing. Splendid draft gives a quick, hot fire. Fastens securely to any tank floor. Size: 15 inches diameter, 24 inches high, shipping weight 50 lbs.

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REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, FROM prize winning stock, one 11 months, \$50.00; one pair, boar and sow, 6 months, \$25.00 each. Also pure bred prize winning Black Minorca and White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 to \$5.00. Also registered Collie pups, parents imported from U.S.A., males \$10.00; females \$8.00. Another batch expected soon. Place your order early to get first choice as they are going fast. J. H. Kieper, Box 114, Tugauke, Sask. 8-4

THE MUNICIPALITY OF ELTON HAS AT present 2 cars of farm horses for sale, which include a number of mares in foal, also some young pure bred Percheron stallions. We have also some young pure bred Shorthorn bulls fit for service. For further information apply to J. M. Allan, Sec.-Treas., Box 1493, Brandon. 8-1

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HORSES

HORSES WANTED—GOVERNMENT RE-ports indicate that the demand for horses will be brisk this spring and prices accordingly high. To obtain highest prices, treat immediately your horses with Cossack Tablets. The recognized up-building horse tonic. Last year thousands of horse owners increased the market value of their horses 100% with Cossack Tablets. Works wonders with weak, sick, played-out horses; nothing like them to keep a good horse in condition. \$1.00 the box; 3 boxes \$2.50 post-paid. Interesting booklet, "The Cossack and His Horse," sent free on request. Cossack Remedies Co., P.O. Box 1353, Montreal. 7-3

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS—"PROUD- Cavalier" (18178), rising six years; sire, "Proud Edward." This horse has proved a sure foal getter. Also "McKelvie's Prince" (18729), rising four; sire, "Cardonald." A good quality horse, weighing 1800, and a foal getter. Both can be seen at Brandon Fair. W. F. McRae, R.R. No. 1, Hayfield, Man. 7-4

THE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION Carriack (16413) (17815), foaled 1911. Sire, The Bruce; dam, by Baron Beaulieu. For sale, or let to club for 1918. One of the best breeding show horses in Manitoba today. For particulars and photo, apply Joseph Taylor, 206 Bourke, Man. 8-2

UNDER THE FEDERAL ASSISTANCE SCHEME The Hayward Horse Breeders' Club requires a Clydesdale stallion to travel their district for 1918. Terms, 90 mares at \$25.00; 20% of mares pure bred. Only weighty, quality horse considered. Apply Walter Forrest, Sec.-Treas., Oak Lake, Man. 8-2

FOR SALE—TWO PERCHERON STALLIONS, Justus (5584), three years old, black; Pontiac (5840), two years old, black-grey. Both are sound and right every way and are good individuals. Weights 1850 lbs. and 1400 lbs. A. S. Rosamond, Innisfail, Alta. 8-4

WATSON'S CHOICE, CLYDESDALE STAL-lion (imp.) (15240) (17653), 6 years old, grandson of famous Baron of Bucklyvie. Sound, gentle, sure and good stock horse. Licensed for Saskatchewan. Will sell or club. E. W. Dill, Pasqua, Sask. 6-3

STALLION WANTED—HARGRAVE CLYDE-dale Horse Breeders' Club require a Clydesdale stallion for the coming season under the federal assistance scheme. Terms, minimum 85 mares at \$25 each. Kindly send particulars to Stuart Gellie, Harnsworth P.O., Man. 7-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE stallion, Nether Chancellor (16616), rising four years old. Sire, King's Chancellor (imp.) by Royal Edward. Dam, Lady Sensation by Royal Sensation. W. J. Leslie, Lockwood, Sask. 6-3

TWO IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS for sale, "Izono" (83125), nine years old, black; also "Grand View Chief" (56028), nine years old, steel grey; both registered in class A. Thos. H. Drayson, Neepawa, Manitoba. 6-3

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLION, RISING two years; Percheron, rising three; also 1 dozen good work horses. R. Thomas, Grandora, Sask. 7-3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PURE BRED Clydesdale stallion. Will sell cheap for cash or exchange for work horses or cattle. P. S. Rose, Lancer, Sask. 8-3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—REGISTERED Clydesdale stallion, rising six, good stock horse, weight 1400 lbs. H. M. Shaw, Gainsboro, Sask. 7-3

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, Stewart Ivory, No. 18176, rising 3 years. Sound and good quality. Write for price. John Nicol, Beresford, Man. 7-3

JOS. B. JICKLING, CARMAN, MAN., BREEDER of choice bred Clydesdales. Mares in foal, fillies and 2 young stallions for sale. 7-5

PERCHERON AND HACKNEY STALLIONS for sale on liberal terms. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 8-1

FOR SALE—PRIZE WINNING REGISTERED Clydesdale stallion rising three. Apply Dalgleish & McKennie, Goodwater, Sask. 6-4

PURE BRED BELGIAN STALLIONS FOR sale by Gustave Nachtegaal, North Battleford, Sask. 1-13

G. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., Breeder of Clydesdales, Mares and fillies for sale. 23-1

PERCHERON STALLION, PURE BRED, IM-ported for sale. J. N. Morris, Box 158, Nekomis, Sask. 2-3

SPENCER PEARSE, BREEDER OF SUFFOLKS. Stallions for sale. Ravenscrag, Sask. 8-6

CARLOAD YOUNG WORK HORSES FOR SALE. J. E. Neman, 1780 Oiler Street, Regina. 5-4

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CATTLE

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers; rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers, in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gairford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 4-1

ELM PARK ABERDEEN ANGUS—OUR BULLS in 1917 won thirty-three first prizes and championships at Canada's largest Eastern and Western fairs. We are now offering some of these winners along with other good bulls. James Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph, Ontario. 6-3

RED POLLED CATTLE ARE PROFITABLE for both beef and milk. 50 of our records average 468 lbs. fat or 585 lbs. butter in one year. Write us. Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. 7-4

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORNS FOR SALE, one roan bull 10 months, and one red bull 8 months. E. M. Webb, R.R. No. 1 Winnipeg. 7-3

FOR SALE—YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS, aged six months to two years. Prices reasonable. Breeding excellent. Pedigrees free. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man. 7-7

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, No. 104708, three years old. Thos. Dempsey, Pipestone, Man. 8-2

C. J. L. FIELD & SONS, MOOSOMIN, SASK., breeders of Hereford cattle. Stock for sale. Write for prices. 8-6

WANTED—A GOOD HEREFORD BULL. State particulars and price in first letter. Neil Wright, Benito, Man. 7-2

WANTED—ONE 18-MONTHS-OLD REGISTERED Hereford bull. In replying state price. Albert Sward, Hanson, Sask. 8-4

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS AND Berkshire swine for sale. Fred Colburn, Gull Lake, Sask. 8-4

SEVERAL CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS; ALSO females. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 50-1

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale. 8-4

WANTED—CATTLE ON SHARES. MUST BE good. J. E. Henderson, Manor, Sask. 8-4

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7-1

STILL A FEW CHOICE BERKSHIRE HOGS for sale, 6 months, 30 dollars. Harold Lees, Edgerton, Alta. 7-2

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITES, BOTH sex, from choice individuals. J. H. George, Cayley, Alta. 8-3

POULTRY AND EGGS

SEND TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG—BREED-ing stock and eggs for hatching, all leading breeds poultry, also ducks, geese and turkeys. Every shipment guaranteed. Sovereign Poultry Supply House, Limited, Edmonton, Alberta. 5-5

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS (ROSE Comb) for sale, beautiful dark red birds, no smut, well developed, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 5-6

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from hen mated to Martin's cockerel that stood fourth at New York State Fair, 1916. \$4.00 to \$8.00. Also 4 year old cocks. R. Sinclair, Grayburn, Sask. 7-3

BARRED ROCK AND BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels \$4 and \$5; also pullets \$3 each; Toulouse geese \$7, ganders \$9. 15 White Wyandotte pullets and hens \$2.50 each. J. T. Bateman & Son, Wolseley, Sask. 8-3

I HAVE YET 25 PURE BRED BUFF ORP-ington cockerels, May hatched, well wintered, fine husky lads, \$3 each or \$5 a pair. Also eggs in season. This ad. will only appear once. Mrs. R. C. Stanley, Estevan, Sask., Route One. 8-4

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EXTRA DARK, BOTH combs. Cockerels, \$5.00. Few choice single comb pullets, \$3.00 each. D. J. McDonald, 703 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 7-4

BUFF ORPINGTONS—LAYING STRAIN, breeding pens, also fine cockerels, \$3.00 each; eggs, \$8.00 per 100. G. T. Felton, Semans, Sask. 6-5

A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER for five dollars costs three cents. 8-4

Hernerizing The Flock

Extracts from advice given to The Guide readers by Prof. M. C. Herner, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, at the Manitoba Agricultural College:

This year, especially, every farmer should aim to set at least 100 eggs more than last year and raise probably 50 more chickens.

No more capital, no more equipment and very little extra feed and labor are required to raise more poultry.

The meat situation calls for an extra effort this year. The farm woman, the boys and the girls can do their share to produce food to take the place of beef and bacon.

The situation is going to be

serious unless our farmers decide to increase the size of their flocks to meet the needs of the food situation.

Production can be speeded up faster in poultry than in any other line of farming and with a good deal less expense.

The cost of raising poultry is higher than it used to be, but it has not gone up in the same proportion as that of raising beef and pork, for the simple reason that poultry live more or less on the waste products around the farm.

Poultry Breeders! The Guide readers will be acting on this advice. Are you ready to meet their demands? Reap the reward of increased production by advertising your males and settings now. The Guide classified ads. bring best results.

WINNIPEG The Grain Growers' Guide MAN.

POULTRY AND EGGS (Continued)

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, M. White Wyandotte cockerels, \$3 and \$5. Dorcas strain White Indian Runner ducks, \$3; drakes, \$4; trills not akin, \$9. Kay Bros., Carlyle, Sask. 8-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels from Funk's No. 2 pen. Big, strong exhibition stock \$4.00 each. Bert Lee, Burnside, Man. 6-3

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS OF EX-ceptionally nice barring, from splendid laying strain. \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Mrs. Isaac Lewis, Killam, Alta. 6-3

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES—FEW choice cockerels, \$3 to \$5. Hatching eggs in season, \$1.50 and \$3 per setting. W. J. Rex, Holland, Man. 7-2

FOR SALE—BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels (well barred), of 1917 prize winning stock, \$3 and \$4 each. J. McLaren, Basswood, Man. 7-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—CHOICE cockerels for sale at \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Make money orders payable at Pense, Sask. Albert Middleton, Keystown, Sask. 6-4

HATCHING EGGS—WHITE WYANDOTTES and White Plymouth Rocks. Get our prices on the best by test in the West. Ideal Poultry Yards, 215 F. Ave. S., Saskatoon, Sask. 8-4

LIMITED NUMBER GOOD BARRED ROCK cockerels. Single birds, \$4.00; three or more, \$3.00 each. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 8-2

BARRED ROCKS—PULLETS, \$1.50; COCK-erels, \$2.75. Bronze turkey hens, \$4.00; toms, \$6.00. While they last. Admitted the best in the district. Ratcliffe, Buffalo Head, Sask. 8-4

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, GREAT layers. Hatching eggs \$6.50 per hundred. Setting \$1.50. Albert Robblee, Cayley, Alta. 8-3

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—FOR COCK-erels with quality and pure breeding, write to Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 7-3

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 EACH. Also Scotch Collie pups. Geo. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 4-6

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR SALE, \$2 to \$5 each. Mrs. Rippengale, Provost, Alta. 5-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS OF PRIZE stock, \$2.00; two for \$3.50. John Lamont, Shoal Lake, Man. 7-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00. Large, pure white. Mrs. Wussow, Chubbbridge, Sask. 7-1

S.C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, FROM Fisher's famous bred-to-lay strain, \$2.00 each. Empire Poultry Farm, Assiniboia, Sask. 7-2

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Regal strain. Price \$5.00. H. C. Dobson, Box 32, Tribune, Sask. 7-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—LIMITED number, good laying strain, \$3.00 each. A. M. High, Killarney, Man. 7-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—EARLY, well matured cockerels, \$3 to \$5 each. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 7-4

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels (Beith's strain), \$3.00 each. J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask. 7-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKER-els, \$2.00 each. Good Laying Strain. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 8-2

PURE BRED RHODE ISLAND REDS, ROSE-Combs, \$2.00 each; cockerels, \$3.00 up. James Sparkes, Ridgeville, Manitoba. 7-3

BUFF ORPINGTONS—COCKERELS FROM prize winning stock, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Harold Symons, Wapella, Sask. 7-3

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50; pullets, \$1.25. O. H. Woods, Airdrie, Alta. 7-2

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$2.00. Thos. Dempsey, Pipestone Man. 8-4

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. Eggs in season. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 8-3

RHODE ISLAND RED ROSE COMB COCK-erels, fine dark red birds, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. Mrs. C. W. Deer, Canora, Sask. 8-3

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, SINGLE Comb, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 8-13

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, three to four dollars each, i.o.b. Heward, Sask. C. E. Harris. 8-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES—Cockerels, \$4.00 each. John Driedger, Winkler, Man. 8-2

MARTIN'S REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3-\$4. Miss Ewens, Bethany, Manitoba. 8-2

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EGGS AND stock. T. Bowers, 609 Home St., Winnipeg. 5-5

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-erels, from imported Shoemaker stock, four dollars each. Clendening Bros., Harding, Man. 8-4

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS good lookers, from heavy laying stock, \$5.00 each. C. C. Ewing, Lacombe, Alta. 8-4

POULTRY AND EGGS (Continued)

- SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-
ERELS, \$3.00 and \$4.00.** I. Nelson, Percival,
Sask. 8-5
- BUFF ORPINGTONS, \$3 EACH. SATISFAC-
tion or money refunded.** J. L. Isaac, Aberdeen,
Sask. 7-2
- BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 EACH.**
C. E. Anderson, Marquis, Sask. 6-3
- WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$5.00.** MRS. J. L.
Markham, Waldron, Sask. 7-2
- S.C.W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50.** T. F.
Mackey, Rutland, Sask. 7-2
- BIG BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00**
each. S. Bingham, Wolfe, Sask. 7-2
- EIGHT BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, THREE**
dollars each. James Johnston, Wilkie, Sask. 8-2
- SEND DIME FOR SAMPLE COPY POULTRY**
Journal, Yates Street, Victoria, B.C. 8-5
- FOR SALE—GOOD BUFF TURKEY TOM \$5.**
Comberback, Stonewall, Manitoba. 7-2
- CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**
\$2 to \$3. G. Dodsworth, Kitscoty, Alta. 8-2

DOGS

- FOR SALE—REGISTERED GREYHOUNDS,**
Russian Wolfhounds and Foxhounds. These
dogs hold Saskatchewan record for coyote
catching and killing. Illustrated catalogs sent
on receipt of 10 cents. Pheasant Valley Kennels,
Abernethy, Sask. 6-3
- RAISE SCOTCH COLLIES—I FURNISH PEDI-
greed breeding stock on easy terms, give free
service to registered studs and buy all you raise
at good prices. Write at once.** G. Detberner,
Watrous, Sask. 8-2
- LARGEST STOCK DOG SUPPLIES IN WEST-
ern Canada. Catalog free.** Sovereign Poultry
Supply House, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. 7-2
- SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, READY TO TRAIN,**
good heelers, \$5 apiece. Box 148, Manor, Sask.

FARM LANDS

- \$3,500 DOWN SECURES 276 ACRES, 33 COWS,**
21 heifers and calves, bull, pair horses, harnesses,
grain drill, mower, rake, tedder, manure spreader,
plows, cultivators, roller, ensilage cutter, wagons,
etc., etc.; wire-fenced pasture for 100 head;
valuable woodland; 200 acres loamy tillage for
corn, grain and hay; 8-room house; 40-cow
cellar-barn, silo, 75 ft. stable, creamery, hog
and poultry houses, all in good repair with
running water. To settle estate everything goes
for \$12,500, with \$3,500 down; income last year
\$5,000. Details page 19 Strout's catalog, copy
mailed free. Several bargains in Maryland, on
cement roads, level, stone-free, black soil with
clay subsoil; begin plowing 1st of March, seed
wheat 1st December. E. A. Strout Farm
Agency, Dept. 3201, 150 Nassau St., New
York, N.Y.

- ALBERTA FARM—611 ACRES, RICH BLACK**
loam, 200 acres ready for crop or in stubble;
8 miles fencing; hog pen for 200 hogs; barn for
20 beasts and hay loft; 2 dwelling houses;
granary; chicken house; good well. Station
with siding and stock yards in middle of farm,
4 miles from Camrose, centre for three railways.
\$35.00 per acre; \$7,000.00 cash or less. Apply
Pratt, Box 115, Edmonton, Alberta.

- EXTRA—FOR SALE, 640 ACRES CHOICE**
wheat land, Weyburn district, with 624 acres
new breaking, nearly all worked down and ready
for the drill. Good well. No buildings. Price
\$45.00 acre, with \$12,000 cash. This year's
crop should pay for the land. Write for further
information. J. C. Leslie and Co., Farm Land
Agents, Calgary. 8-9

- FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR**
sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the
smallest prospective buyer. In some instances
the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the
first year's payment. Write us for particulars,
stating district desired. Will gladly supply
full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank
of Montreal, Winnipeg.

- IDEAL FARM HOMES IN CHILLIWACK**
Valley, British Columbia. Abundance of fruit;
mild healthy climate; land level and very
productive. Where farming is both pleasant
and profitable. Write us for information.
Chilliwack Land Co., George Robertson, Mgr.,
Box 175, Chilliwack, B.C. 5-4

- FOR SALE—HALF SECTION CHOCOLATE**
loam farm, 220 acres under cultivation, 100
acres ready for drill, 60 acres last year summer-
fallow to plow for oats. Price \$7500, with
\$2000 cash, balance arranged. Owner, R. J.
Steele, Cadogan, Alta. 7-2

- IMPROVED FARMS WANTED, WITH OR**
without equipment. Must have fair amount
ready for spring seeding. Send full particulars.
No charge for listing. Buyers waiting. Western
Canada Farm Lands Co., Dept. G., 708 Lindsay
Building, Winnipeg.

- MONEY MAKING FARMS—ALL SIZES, MANY**
with full equipment, on very easy terms. Cata-
log free. Dominion Farm Exchange, 815
Somerset Block, Winnipeg. 8tf

- FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS, POULTRY**
Ranches, Dairy Farms and Cattle Ranches,
write to Pemberton & Son, 418 How. St., Van-
couver, B.C.

- FARM SEEKERS—SEE US BEFORE BUYING.**
We have choice farms, all sizes, improved and
raw, at reasonable prices and easy terms. W.
B. S. Trimble Company, Saskatoon, Sask. 6-8

- HALF SECTION, IMPROVED, EIGHT MILES**
out, mixed farm, \$10.00 acre. James Enright,
Invermay, Sask. 6-10

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

- OUR SPRING PRICE LIST IS NOW READY.**
A postal card will bring it to you. Write today.
A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary,
Alta. 8tf

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- WANTED—A FEW RELIABLE FARMERS**
with perfectly clean new land to grow on con-
tract seed wheat, oats, barley, peas, rye and
flax. Give full particulars in first letter. Harris
McFayden Seed Company Limited, Winni-
peg. 6tf

- AGENTS WANTED, WHERE NOT ALREADY**
represented in Alberta and Saskatchewan, to
write fire, livestock and hail insurance. For
Alberta, apply head office, Great North In-
surance Co., Calgary; and for Saskatchewan,
Empire Financials, Regina. 5-9

- T. M. HANLEY, 10154 103 ST., EDMONTON,**
Alta., wholesale dealer in potatoes and veg-
etables. Mixed cars a specialty. Write for
quotations. 7-10

- SHARPEN YOUR RAZOR—PERFECTION**
Razor Paste will do it better than a barber.
Sent for 25 cents. Canada Hone Co., Wawanesa,
Manitoba. 8-4

- FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR HORSES, CATTLE**
or farms, plowing and threshing engines and
separators. Write for list. Frank Koehler,
Watrous, Sask. 7-2

- AGENTS WANTED FOR FARMERS' LIBRARY.**
Practical Stock Doctor and Business and Law.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
Write for terms. Hertel Co., Toronto. 7-4

- WANTED—RED CROSS SECRETARIES TO**
write the Manitoba Woolen Stock and Metal
Co., Winnipeg, regarding the collection of rags,
brass, copper, rubbers and scrap iron.

- RHUBARB PLANTS—EVERY FARMER NEEDS**
pies and canning. Order now. 6 sets \$6.
Delivered Parcel Post. R. G. H. Schaeffer,
Cobleskill, N. Y. 8-4

- TREES FOR HEDGES, WINDBREAKS, TIM-
ber. Mailing size or larger. List free.** John
Downham, Strathroy, Ontario. 8-8

- COAL—SCREENED LUMP, BEST COAL FOR**
stove and furnace. Prompt shipment. Apply
Tofield Coal Co. Ltd., Tofield, Alta. 13tf

- WHEN ORDERING GOODS BY MAIL SEND**
a Dominion Express Money Order.

FARM MACHINERY

- FOR SALE—ONE MARSHALL TRACTOR,**
36-60. Four cylinders gasoline power, in ex-
cellent condition. One Aultman Taylor sep-
arator, 32-40, in good condition. Set of eight
tractor gang plows, with stubble and breaker
bottoms and extra shears. An ideal outfit for
prairie work. Price on application. K. W.
Townsend, Box 548, Edmonton, Alta. 8-3

- FOR SALE—MODEL C 30 H.P. BIG FOUR**
tractor, John Deere 8 bottom engine gang plow
with 6 rod breaker bottoms and 6 lat stubble
bottoms, three 10 ft. double Emerson engine
disc harrows. Whole outfit complete and in
good working order, \$2,000. Thos. Pople,
Flaxcombe, Sask. 8-3

- TWENTY-HORSE REEVES STEAM PLOWING**
engine. Thirty-two inch Aultman Taylor
separator. Six bottom Emerson gang. Cash,
time or trade for stock. F. Fredeen, Macrorie,
Sask. 8-2

- FOR SALE—ONE SAWYER-MASSEY STEAM**
engine, 30 h.p. Also Great West separator,
36 x 60. Water tank. Will sell, cash or terms,
separately or combined. For further particulars,
apply Reid Bros. Binacarth, Man. 8-2

- FOR SALE—32 x 52" RED RIVER SPECIAL**
separator, in good repair. Would exchange
for larger size. H. Vasey, Elbow, Sask. 8-2

- FOR SALE—ONE RUMELY SIX-STUBBLE**
bottom engine gang. Plowed 500 acres. John
Leask, Lenore, Man. 8-2

- EMERSON POWER WILD OAT SEPARATOR,**
good as new. Guaranteed for wheat and barley.
\$75.00 cash. S. H. Lamont, Woodlands, Man.

- WANTED—BREAKER BOTTOMS FOR COCK-
shutt light tractor plow. J. Siegrist, Instow,
Sask. 7-2**

- 45 H.P. GAS OR OIL ENGINE, AULTMAN**
Taylor separator, 8-furrow plow. Nearly new.
Snap for cash. W. Dunabin, Craik, Sask. 7-2

- SIX-FURROW RUMELY HIGH LIFT ENGINE**
plow, stubble bottom, as good as new, \$150
f.o.b. Morris. Earl & Stoney, Morris, Man. 8-2

- 30-HORSE-POWER ENGINE AND SIX-FUR-
row plows, stubble and breaker bottoms. Cheap**
for cash. Box 22, Quill Lake, Sask.

- FOR SALE OR TRADE—30-60 OIL PULL**
engine. J. S., Box 44, Kipling, Sask. 8-2

- FOR SALE CHEAP—FIVE-BOTTOM OLIVER**
engine gang. Jickling Bros., Brock, Sask. 8-2

AUCTION SALE

- AUCTION SALE—FARM IMPLEMENTS AND**
stock, including four of best Mammoth Jacks
in Manitoba, choice mule teams, horses, pure
bred Shorthorn cattle. Having sold my farm,
Box 74-2-W, will sell above during March.
Watch for bills. Jas. D. Brooks, Roland, Man.

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son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W.
H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W.
Robinson, LL.B. Solicitors to United Grain
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Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway
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Garry 4783. 13tf**

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Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa
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Booklet free. 83tf

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toon. 6-1f**

- E. V. ROBERTSON, BARRISTER, NOTARY,**
309 Herald Building, Calgary. 8-10

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No seed may be sold as registered
seed except that which is inspected,
sealed and tagged by an inspector
of the Canadian Seed Growers' As-
sociation. All registered seed is
inspected in the field while growing
to ensure its purity, and is further
inspected after cleaning to ensure
its high quality. All registered seed
is guaranteed pure as to variety,
free from seeds of other cultivated
plants, free from noxious weed
seeds, well matured, clean, sound,
plump, well colored and germinating
not less than 95 per cent. Registered
seed is undoubtedly the highest
quality of seed grain and potatoes
available. Its production requires
infinite painstaking and patience
and its value is much more than
that of ordinary seed.

- FOR SALE—1200 BUSHELS SECOND GENERA-
tion Marquis Wheat, Seager Wheeler and Indian
Head prize-winning strain; has yielded on my
farm 48 bushels per acre on 450 acre field.
Guaranteed clean and registered under C.S.G.A.
rules. Price, in two-bushel sacks, \$6.50 per
sack up to five sacks, larger quantities \$6.00 per
sack, f.o.b. Claresholm. Also one car load
Improved Marquis Wheat, \$2.50 per bushel,
cleaned and in bulk, or \$2.75 cleaned and
sacked, in not less than 100 bushel lots, both
f.o.b. Claresholm. Germination test certified by
W. J. Stephen, Principal Provincial School of
Agriculture, Claresholm, one sample 99 per
cent. and duplicate 100 per cent. in four days.
Nick Taitinger, Claresholm, Alta. 8-3**

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

- TIMOTHY SEED—40,000 LBS. OF GOVERN-
ment cleaned Timothy seed for sale at low
prices, bagged in new sacks of 100 lbs. each,
and freight paid to any point in Western Canada.
Place your order now, for seed will be higher
towards seeding time. Write at once for price
and sample. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs,
Alta. 4tf**

- FOR SALE—REGENERATED BANNER AND**
Abundance seed oats, also a few car feed oats.
Small quantity Marquis wheat (Seager Wheeler
strain). Phillip Bros., "Highland Farms,"
Canora, Sask. Growers of High Class Seed
Grain. 7-3

- FOR SALE—300 BUSHELS OF PREMOST FLAX,**
pedigree No. 25 at \$4 a bushel. This flax was
grown on breaking and is absolutely clean and
germinated 90 per cent. at the Agricultural
College test. T. C. Lusted, Swan Lake, Man. 8tf

- FOR SALE—800 BUS SPRING RYE, RE-
cleaned, 94% germination, \$2.25 per bus.
800 bus. six-rowed barley, 98% germination,
\$1.80 per bus. Bags extra. A. M. High,
Killarney, Man. 7-2**

- FOR SALE BY GROWER—CHAMELEON**
sweet clover, yellow blooming. 30 varieties
new potatoes, grown from seed ball, some world
beaters. Everbearing all purpose peas, nothing
better. John Fredrick, Sturgis, S. Dakota. 3-7

- WANTED—CAR LOAD OF SEED OATS, FREE**
from weed seeds. Abundance or any other
good variety accepted. Sample and prices
requested. East Prospect G.G.A. Jno. G.
Brown, Scott, Sask. 8-2

- ALFALFA SEED—MONTANA NORTHERN**
Grown. Genuine Grimms, pale blue blossom.
Prices 40 cents and 30 cents; Montana Native,
25 cents and 15 cents. James Rannell, Harlem,
Montana. Box C104. 8-4

- PURE PREMOST FLAX FOR SALE, GROWN**
from Steele, Briggs seed. Price \$4.00 per bushel,
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to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied
or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-
section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba,
Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear
in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-
Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be
made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months
residence upon and cultivation of land in each
of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure
an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption.
Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months
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patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain
pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent
on certain conditions.

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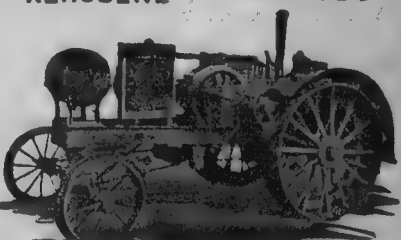
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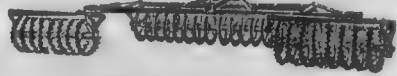


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Growing Evergreen Trees

By A. P. Stevenson



A. P. STEVENSON

Of the delightful prospects to be seen on our prairies in summer no Manitoban need be told. The older settlements are dotted here and there with groves of young trees ranging in size from the clump of a few specimens to the tract of a few acres or more, nearly all of which have grown up within the last twenty or twenty-five years. What a charm and variety they lend to the prairie outlook. Let us look at this same picture in winter. We drive along over the same country, but how everything is changed. It is the same road, the same farm houses, and here are the same groves, but they are leafless and there is no color to brighten up the view. We thought these farmers had windbreaks? So they have, but they appear to have somehow shrunk up and we fail to find that cosy homelike aspect that has lingered in our memory since our summer visit. But here at last we find a different scene. The contrast is great, and what is the cause of this improvement? Here are some hundreds of evergreen trees disposed in groups around a farm house, which we find on inquiry to have been transplanted from the forest some ten or a dozen years ago by the proprietors own hands, at no great expense, save a few days' work. With additions of other trees from time to time and an occasional day of loving care and attention, we have a green landscape, a bit of summer in the middle of winter, nothing very fine yet, it is true, but promising much for the future. Enough to add to the attractiveness of the home and enough to repay the planter many times its cost in beauty alone, for a thing of beauty is a joy for ever. This is worth striving for on every farm. When we take into consideration how easily our native variety of evergreens can be transplanted and how fast they grow in almost any kind of soil, we are astonished in travelling the country to see how very few have availed themselves of the bountiful supplies which nature has furnished in many parts of our country and which can be had for merely the trouble of digging. Any soil that will grow a good crop of wheat will be suitable for evergreens. We have dug up spruce in the sandhills, conveyed them seventy miles by wagon, transplanted them in heavy clay loam and had 80 per cent. grow. The important business is to plant and do the work with care and nearly in all cases there will be success. The soil must be well prepared, deeply plowed and finely pulverized. It may be the oldest land on the farm, but it must be mellow and in good heart. If possible choose a cloudy day to transplant your trees. Spring is the best time, about the middle of May when the buds are just beginning to swell. Do not wait until they have grown.

We have found June to be the most unfavorable time to plant out evergreen trees in this country. It is important to bear in mind while handling all varieties of evergreens that the roots should never be exposed to the sun and wind for a moment if you desire first rate success. If the roots should once become dry the tree is practically dead and may as well be thrown away at once. If you wish to make fine trees in the future you must be content to begin with small ones, from two to three feet high. Dig good large holes so that the roots will not be cramped in any way, and above all, plant firmly, a little deeper than in their original position. For trees on the lawn which are not large, a good plan is to work the soil to a depth of three inches at least, as far out as the lower limbs ex-

tend. This should be done each spring. In light sandy land it is better to mulch with rotted stable or chip manure. The mulch should not come in contact with the stem of the tree. Experience has shown that it is a poor plan to mix evergreen trees with the deciduous or broad-leaved varieties. While it is necessary for best results on the open prairie to have a good windbreak well under way before any evergreens are planted, they should be planted by themselves on the sheltered side of the broad-leaved varieties and at a distance of at least twenty feet away from them. If grown as a shelterbelt, from three to four feet apart in the rows.

It has always been our delight to grow evergreens on our farm, and our experience with some varieties tested, what growth they have made under cultivation, and the most suitable varieties to use, may be of some value to any who are desirous of growing some of this desirable and hardy class of trees. We have in all twenty-seven varieties of evergreen trees and shrubs growing on our grounds, some of these for some considerable time. It is of these we will give a brief account.

The Pines

Scotch Pines.—This is without doubt the best, hardiest and fastest grower of all the introduced pines we have tried. The foliage is of a bluish green color. Our oldest trees were grown from seed sown 36 years ago. Some of these trees are now 42 feet in height, with a circumference one foot above the ground of four feet six inches. The trees were planted on an average of 14 feet apart each way. They now entirely shade the ground and the lawn grass that grew between the trees in their earlier years has been nearly all killed out. Trees of this same variety, planted 33 years ago, but on an average of four feet apart each way, these are now 48 feet high and 31 inches in circumference one foot above the ground. The trees are straight. The limbs on the lower part of the trees keep gradually dying off.

Jack Pine.—This we consider to be the most reliable of all our native pines. Its great recommendations are that it is absolutely hardy, is easily transplanted, and is a fast grower. You can always tell the Jack Pine. It shoots out several whorls of branches the same year on the young wood. No other pine does this. It cannot be classed as ornamental. In winter the foliage turns yellowish green. It is a homely tree, in fact the poor relation of the evergreen family, but as a tree for a shelterbelt on the prairie it is one of our best varieties. It is found growing in abundance west of Lake Winnipeg.

The Murrays Pine.—Is a type of the Jack Pine with better foliage, found growing on the Cypress Hills in Alberta. It is quite hardy with us, but more difficult to transplant and not as rapid a grower as the Jack Pine.

The Dwarf Mountain Pine.—Is our best variety for the lawn. The specimens are very ornamental and compact. On our grounds, planted 17 years, it is seven feet in height with a spread of eight feet.

The Spruces

Colorado Blue Spruce.—This is the most beautiful of all our evergreen trees. It has steely blue colored foliage. As this tree varies in color in individual specimens, the blue variety only should be planted for lawn purposes. The tree is perfectly hardy, but is rather a slow grower in its early years. Our oldest specimen has been planted 17 years and is now 16 feet in height.

White Spruce.—This is the best known and most valuable of our native spruce. It also makes a fine ornamental tree for the lawn and is the best evergreen for general purposes. Our oldest trees, planted in a row six feet apart, 35 years ago, are now 43 feet in height.

Black Spruce.—This variety also grows native in our country, but is not as desirable a variety to plant as the white spruce. When young it is difficult to tell them apart. The twigs of the black spruce have a more delicate

texture and are bluer in tint than the white spruce and later the cones of the black spruce appear on the inside of the tree where they hang on for years, while those of the white spruce appear on the outside of the tree and usually drop off the first winter.

Ingleman Spruce.—Though not a native of our province this variety makes a beautiful lawn tree, is more compact, of closer build and of slower growth than the white spruce. The foliage of some specimens of this variety is of a steely blue, almost equal to that of the Colorado blue.

Norway Spruce.—This is a well-known variety and the most popular spruce planted in the east. In the west, in the early years of its growth, it is liable to sunscald, the foliage turning red and dingy on the south-side. This is overcome as the trees grow older. The trees are rapid growers and of graceful form. The oldest specimens on our grounds were planted 33 years ago and now have a height of 39 feet, with a circumference of 32 inches one foot above the ground. The downy headed Woodpeckers or Sapsuckers do considerable injury to the Norway Spruce by girdling parts of the trunk full of small holes. A shot gun is the only remedy for this pest.

Balsam Fir.—This is the only fir we class as being quite hardy. When small the tree may be a little tender but it has proved a hardy and quick growing tree on our grounds. Planted 36 years ago, our oldest specimens are now 47 feet in height, with a circumference of over five feet, one foot above the ground. The Douglas and Con-color firs are not altogether hardy here, and we would not advise planting them.

Siberian Arbor-vitae.—This is another good variety, perfectly hardy and safe to plant. It is of slower growth than the above-mentioned, but is of more upright, compact, sturdy growth.

Pyramidal, Arbor-vitae.—This is a very compact upright grower. Its columnar form makes it a very conspicuous object on the lawn.

Minnesota Red Cedar.—This is a variety with foliage resembling the Juniper.

per. It is a close, compact grower. The foliage is light green. All the Arbor-vitae are greatly improved in appearance by clipping, which is usually done in June. This is especially true of the last mentioned variety. Treated in this way it is certainly a thing of beauty.

This completes the list of best evergreens, which in our experience are fairly safe to plant in this country. There are a number of others that may succeed fairly well in favored locations, but need not be mentioned here.

It is generally understood that evergreen trees grow only from seed. And I may say that this is a particular business and should only be undertaken by nurserymen. However, there are some who may wish to try to grow them and to those the following brief outline of the work may be of some assistance. The seed should be sown in beds four feet wide and as long as desired, surrounded by eight-inch boards set on edge. The soil in beds should be clean and well pulverized and quite level. Sow the seed broadcast in early spring then cover to a depth of half an inch with soil sifted through a sieve. All evergreen seedlings have to be shaded the first two years. This is given by nailing common laths to pieces one by two inches about three-quarters of an inch apart. When the seed is sown water well and cover the bed with the lath screens. Have these to fit close around the corners as the birds and mice are fond of evergreen tree seeds. Keep the bed fairly moist until the seedlings are through the ground when less watering will be necessary. Leave the plants in the seeding bed until three years old, then transplant in spring to rows one foot apart and six inches apart in the row. In three years remove again to the permanent location.

In closing I would like again to strongly advise the necessity of having a good shelterbelt of maple, ash, Russian poplar and willow well established before planting your evergreens. Afterwards there should be no difficulty in growing on the farm all the varieties described.

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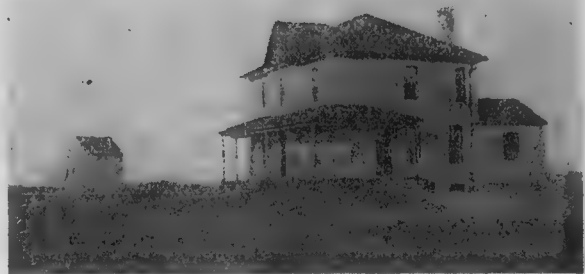
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The Deeper Life

The Unchanging Creed of the Christian Church

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

Resuming the discussion on creeds, we may repeat that it cannot be seen too clearly, first, that since Christianity is essentially a religion of freedom, no creed, however true, can ask belief except as it can show itself intrinsically believable. The Christian salvation is not in doing the right, but in seeing and loving the rightness of the right. And, second, that a creed is just a working hypothesis, a theory to be accepted till, if ever, a more satisfactory one is discovered. Christian doctrine has no resemblance to the petrified forest of Arizona. It is a living tree putting forth new leaves and branches every summer. It is also to be as clearly recognized that there is a deep instinct in the soul which seeks to anchor itself to the abiding. Even the sea-birds that are seen sporting amid the foaming billows of the mid-Atlantic, have somewhere a nest. If Christianity is the absolute and ultimate religion, it must not only give free play to the ever growing thought of man, but it must provide a resting place, a home for that spirit which in all its ceaseless activity deeply desires rest.

What is the unchanging element in the Christian creed, the element without which the creed and the life would cease to be Christian? Perhaps the best way to discover this is simply to compare the different creeds of the different Christian sects and of the passing Christian centuries and strike out everything we do not find in all. If we so strike out everything that is held by Roman Catholics only, by Anglicans only, by Presbyterians, Methodists or Baptists only, perhaps there will be left the real, essential and unchangeable Christian creed, as far at least as nearly nineteen centuries have shown us what Christianity is. We shall find what St. Vincent of Lerins, in A.D. 434, defined as the creed of the true Church: "What has been everywhere, always, and by all believed," and when we have endeavored to thus reduce the Christian creed to its simplest elements we shall find, I venture to think, that the one and only absolutely distinctive and essential and unchanging belief of the Christian Church is the lordship of Jesus. That is the one belief that is common to all Christians, the one belief which we are entitled to regard as unchanging in a world of change. This belief is the essential and unchanging element in the Christian creed, because it is the intellectual expression of the Christian spirit. Where Jesus Christ is acknowledged as lord and master there is Christianity. Where Jesus Christ is not acknowledged as lord and master the Christian spirit does not exist except in those exceptional cases which disregard all law.

That is the only creed, then, that can be used as a touchstone of character. The Christian churches would be, I think, justified in denying membership to anyone refusing assent to that creed. They would not be justified in refusing admission to anyone confessing such a creed whose life was not flagrantly at variance with his words, no matter what his other opinions were.

The lordship of Jesus is what may be called the irreducible minimum of the Christian creed; the one creed absolutely bound up with the Christian life. That belief, accordingly, it would seem to follow, is the only creedal requirement the churches are warranted in maintaining as a condition of membership. On any larger doctrinal requirements they are in danger of refusing some whom their Master would accept, and a church that excludes any

whom Christ receives ceases thereby to be a church of Christ. It sinks into a mere human society or club.

Societies may make such conditions of membership as they please. The church of Christ possesses no such powers. She must be open to all disciples as far as discipleship can be discerned by men. Her one question, then, to all seeking admission must be, "Do you believe in Jesus Christ as Lord? This is a belief which will prompt explanation, and explanations will vary. Every believer has the right to make his own explanation and to commend his explanation to his fellow disciples. No individual believer, nor any group of believers, however large or imposing, has the right to impose his or their explanation on others. There should be a large place in the church for teaching and for discussion.



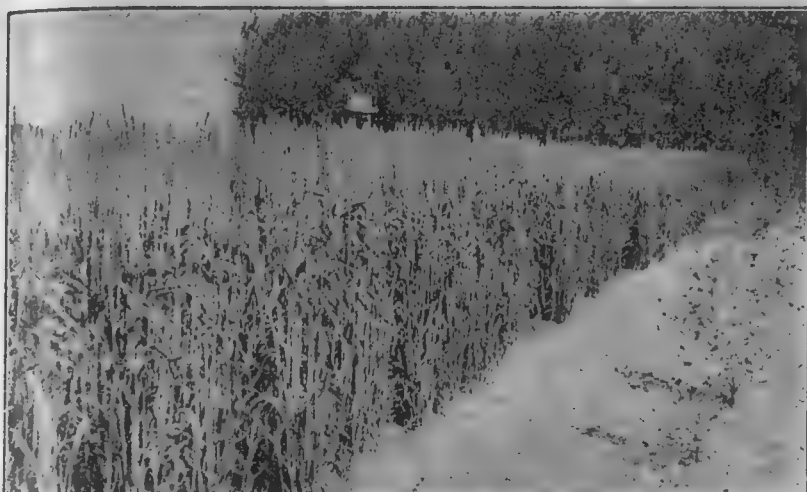
Dr. BLAND

There should be no place for dogmatism.

It gives me pleasure to cite here a noble passage from the *magnum opus* of the late and deeply lamented Dr. Denny: "What Christ claims and what is His due is a place in the faith of men—in other words it is an attitude of the soul to himself as He is presented in the gospels—to be true Christians we are thus bound to Him but we are not bound to anything else. We are not bound to any man's or any church's rendering of what He is or has done. We are not bound to any Christology or to any doctrine of the work of Christ. No intellectual construction of what Christ's presence and work in the church mean is to be imposed beforehand as a law upon faith or a condition of membership in the church. It is faith which makes a Christian, and when the Christian attitude of the soul to Christ is found it must be free to raise its own problems and to work out its own solutions. This is the point at which "broad" churchism is in the right against an evangelical christianity which has not learned to distinguish between its faith—in which it is unassailable—and inherited forms of doctrine which have been unreflectingly identified with it. Natural as such identification may be, and painful as it may be to separate in thought things which have coalesced in strong and sacred feelings, there is nothing more certain than that the distinction must be recognized if evangelical Christians are to maintain their intellectual integrity and to preach the gospel in a world which is intellectually free. We are bound to Christ and we would see all men so bound, but we must leave it to Christ to establish His ascendancy over men in His own way by the power of what He is and what He has done—and not seek to secure it beforehand by the imposition of chains of our own forging." (Jesus and the Gospel, pp. 382-3.)

Dr. Denny's suggestion as this irreducible minimum of creed is, "I believe in God through Jesus Christ, His only Son our Lord and Saviour." But the creed of the primitive church was shorter even than that. Jesus imposed as conditions of discipleship only that a man should deny himself, take up his cross and follow Him. Face to face with the distressed and penitent jailer at Philippi, apparently a raw heathen, Paul answered, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." "I believe in the Lord Jesus Christ" seems to have been the earliest, and we may well believe will be the ultimate creed, the only authoritative creed of a church that, as at the outset, but in a far deeper and richer sense, will be human and universal, in the truest meaning of the venerable term, Catholic.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

In 1900 the McDonald-Robertson Seed Grain Competition was organized. The experiments extended over a period of three years and \$10,000 in prizes were distributed.

The competitors were requested to make "head selections" from standing grain—to preserve the identity of the grain threshed from these heads and to seed same on special seed plots.

This process was to be repeated in 1901 and 1902. The "head selections" the second and third years being made from the special plots.

450 persons completed the experiments with the following results:

Year	Average number of grains per head.	Average weight of grains per head.	Average yield per acre in bushels.
1900	42-9	142-9	25-32
1901	46-9	162-6	30-
1902	51-	188-3	35-44

In other words by a simple process of type selection the "average yield" of 450 competitors was increased by more than ten bushels per acre.

Your Profit

The profit from your yearly operations will vary directly according to the yielding ability of your seed grain.

Seager Wheeler is recognized as Canada's "Seed Selection" Expert. His seed grain holds the world's records for quantity and acreage yields.

The Grain Growers' Guide has purchased Seager Wheeler's 1917 crop and is distributing it FREE to farmers throughout the West. By devoting a few hours of your spare time to aiding The Guide in its big campaign to increase the yearly production on the farms of Western Canada, YOU can secure foundation stock of this heavy-yielding world-prize-winning seed grain free.

The Grain Growers' Guide has published a "Better Seed" Book which gives details of how world-prize-winning seed has been developed and how it can be secured from The Grain Growers' Guide free of cost. You should have foundation stock of the superior seed grain The Guide is distributing, it will add dollars to your annual revenue. You should have a copy of The Guide's "Better Seed" Book. It will be the source of both pleasure and profit. Clip the coupon. Secure the book and provide for your allotment of this heavy-yielding profit-producing seed-grain—NOW.

THE GUIDE'S "BETTER SEED" BOOK 2-20

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Please send me immediately one copy of your "BETTER SEED" BOOK, containing a full description of the seed which you will distribute and the method by which I may secure a portion of it

Name.....

Post Office.....

Province.....

OPTOMETRY MEANS
EYE SERVICE.

School Children

are often blamed for not advancing in their studies, when the real fault is with their eyes, and is unsuspected by teacher or parent.

If you have reason to believe that your children's eyes need attention, you should at once consult a registered optometrist and he, on examining your child's eyes, will advise you as to their exact condition, and if glasses are needed, supply them.

In all cases consult an Optometrist.

PUBLISHED BY THE MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN ASSOCIATIONS
OF OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIANS

Registered Optometrists in Saskatchewan

H. O. ARNOLD, Davidson.
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W. J. ALLEN, North Battleford.
O. P. OHUROH, 1849 Scarth Street, Regina.
H. S. McCLUNG, 1833 Scarth Street, Regina.
A. G. ORCHARD, 1784 Hamilton Street, Regina.
F. H. WILKINS, Parker-Wilkins Limited, 1750 Hamilton Street, Regina.
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H. A. NOTT, Strains, Ltd., 231 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.
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Home Builders, Attention!

Houses and Barns cut-to-fit, ready for erection

We eliminate the retail lumberman's profit and you get the benefit.

Our Catalogue of Houses and Barns Sent Free on Application.

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"I may take a policy later."

Are you sure that later day will come, and that if it does come you will be in a condition to pass the necessary examination and get the Insurance?

A good time to insure would be the day before you die, but as that day may come tomorrow you had better make sure of a policy today.

The Western Empire Life Assurance Co.

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Hardy Alfalfa Seed

Grimm Alfalfa Seed Grown in Alberta

The Hardest known Alfalfa. Practically no danger of winter killing with this seed. Guaranteed pure Grimm.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES

Canada Land and Irrigation Co. Ltd., Suffield, Alta.

W. A. McGregor, Superintendent of Farms.

MRS. HAIGHT'S REPORT

I have in the past year attended eight conventions, not to mention several political conventions, and one cannot but note the increasing interest of women in public affairs. The first convention attended was the School Trustees' convention held in Regina in March, where I had the honor of carrying and submitting such of our resolutions as related to schools and school children. All these resolutions passed unanimously except one. This, the most important of all, "English only in Primary Grades," was tabled because the majority of the attending trustees were foreign born. Can we not this year do something to increase the attendance of Canadian and English-speaking trustees at the convention of trustees to be held in Saskatoon on February 21.



MRS. S. V. HAIGHT
Vice-President Women's
Section S.G.S.A.

I attended five district conventions: District No. 1 at Moose Jaw; Districts Nos. 4 and 8 at Regina, and the conventions at Swift Current and Rosetown. Some were fairly well attended by the women; some I regret were poorly attended. I felt that as your representative on equal franchise board, it was demanded of me that I hear all sides of our political questions. I therefore attended every political convention and party meeting that it was possible for me to attend. I even attended at my own expense, the convention of the Non-Partizan League at Swift Current. What I heard convinced me more than ever that we women should hold ourselves non-partizan, as we gain nothing by uniting with parties already dying of their own rottenness.

I spoke at several picnics and several meetings and organized one section and one local, this local starting with 14 women, later taking in the men. I was invited to speak on "Women in the Community," at a college girls' conference of the Y.W.C.A. at Lumsden Beach. Here I met girls from as far east as Ontario and west as Alberta. These girls are sure to be future leaders and were anxious to know how they could co-operate with our women in doing our bit for community building. My visit to Alberta and the U.F.W.A. annual convention was a great pleasure to me. They are doing splendid work and already showing wonderful results. Their work, like ours, follows especially the lines of public health, better rural schools and moral reform. These three questions seem to be the burning issues of the day among our women in the west.

I attended two meetings of the Provincial Equal Franchise Board during the year—the annual convention in Moose Jaw and the executive meeting in Regina in June. Although our contribution to the upkeep of this board has hardly justified my remaining on it, through the united efforts of our organized women we have gained some of the legislation we wanted. We are assured detention homes for girls and mothers' pensions, and some advance has been made along public health lines, municipal hospitals, rural nurses, medical inspection of schools and control of contagious diseases.

We are getting some women into public offices. Ethel McLaughlin is a judge of the juvenile court. We need women police. The nearest we have is a woman clerk, Miss E. Burns, to Chief Burton of Regina, and we want at least one woman on each board of police commissioners. New York now has a woman deputy police commissioner, and Police Commissioner Enright declared a woman deputy absolutely necessary.

Altogether this has been a very busy year, but we have a great deal to show for our work. Through our organizations our women can do more efficient work for home and community and along patriotic lines, where women's co-operation is so much needed.

Lenses Ground on
the Premises
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Your Eyes

are far too valuable to either neglect or trust to inexperienced people.

When in need of help consult the best authority you can. Our prices are never higher, often less than charged elsewhere. Our 15 years' experience is your guarantee of satisfaction.

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Send us your broken lenses and have us duplicate them. We have installed the machinery for grinding lenses so that we may give you a quick and accurate service. We supply only the best quality in both lenses and mountings.

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Washing
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Easily
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Saves
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labor, wear on clothes, and wash-day worries. Guaranteed to give lasting satisfaction.

No. 30—Small, One-Tub Size\$39.95
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WINNIPEG

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You can read music like the quality

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Stores, Central Station, Industrial Bureau,

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Get **MENDETS**

They mend all leaks instantly

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It's the best, easiest, cheapest way to

stop any leak. Perfectly safe. Wonderful

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Complete per cent sizes. See postpaid. Acts

WOLFEY MFG. CO., Dept. N., Collingwood, Ont.

Resolutions at Regina Convention

A Multitude of Resolutions—Minimum Wheat Price—Tariff—Grain Marketing—Freight Rates—English in Schools—No Increase in Membership Fee

The sketch in a local paper showing a delegate with a small grip in one hand and a huge bundle of resolutions under the other arm was more than funny. It was almost true. There were something over 110 resolutions on the programme for consideration and at that only part of them could be handled. All the others had to be rolled together and thrown upon the executive for consideration. Saskatchewan does not appoint a legislative committee, whose special duty it is to pilot all good resolutions as far toward legislation as possible and report back to next year's convention just what happened each one. Such is done in Alberta and it is an excellent arrangement, not only for getting action but for keeping public opinion awake. Resolutions were handled at all phases of the convention. When attention on anything else lagged, someone always had his pet resolution to put before the meeting. This makes the certainty of having everything included together here a little difficult. Some are given in full, others condensed to substance.

Ask Minimum Wheat Price

Some of those passed are as follows: That Grain Growers' Sunday be changed to the third Sunday in June; that the Dominion government be requested not only to fix price for the 1918 crop of wheat but to establish a minimum price for the period of the war or for one year after the close of the war; that the federal government be asked to furnish complete returns of all profits made and by whom made under war profits excess tax and that the members-elect to the federal parliament be urged to get this information; that the government be requested to regulate the price of all commodities in just proportion to the price of wheat; that the federal government be asked to negotiate with the American authorities for the removal of unnecessary restrictions such as the \$8 head tax debarring Canadians from entry to United States; that the federal government be petitioned to extend the C. N. Railway line westward from the town of Bangough. Mr. Hindley, M.L.A. from Assinaboia, said that the lack of this extension had in eight years cost the farmers there at least \$2,000,000.

That the provincial and federal governments be asked to take immediate steps to have inexhaustible coal beds in the southern part of the province of Saskatchewan developed in the interest of the people of Western Canada; that the Dominion government be requested to appoint a commission of experts and an invention board to work out the problems of the standardization of farm machinery; that packers be prohibited selling bacon for Canadian consumption for duration of the war; that the convention favors the closing during the war of all non-essential businesses; that the telephone service of the province, in the interest of efficient work, be not curtailed;

Whereas there is growing desire on the part of the Canadian people to obtain a more direct and efficient control of legislation;

And whereas under the present system it is very difficult to accomplish that desire;

And whereas at the close of the war it will be necessary to have the B.N.A. Act amended in several respects;

Therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this meeting the Dominion Government should be requested to take the necessary steps to obtain an amendment to the above mentioned act, which will make it possible to enact to the fullest extent direct legislation, including the initiative, referendum and recall.

That as the governments are asking for greater production and the Exemption Act only covers seed grain for 80 acres, the provincial government be requested to amend the Act so as to cover seed for 160 acres; that the government be commended for removing the duty from farm tractors under \$1,400 but be

urged to extend it to other lines of machinery.

That whereas there appears to be great confusion in the Seed Grain Accounts Dominion Issue of 1915, there being many cases of liens still remaining against lands that have been fully satisfied, the Dominion Government be asked to, at once, place this department on a sound business footing and clear up this work which, in its present state, is a serious financial disadvantage to those farmers affected.

Walter Simpson, of Eyebrow, said he had paid up his loan in full but still had \$300 registered against his land and he knew plenty of others in a similar predicament. That whereas much inconvenience has been experienced from the fact that registered lien notes and chattel mortgages are not discharged in the registry office when they have been paid, therefore be it resolved that any company or individual causing lien notes or chattel mortgages to be registered shall be compelled, under penalty, to have such registration discharged within fifteen days after payment has been received.

Dealing With Grain Marketing

Whereas the Dominion Government in establishing the rule for grading wheat have not seen fit to fix a maximum

moisture content for dry grain, and,

Whereas the elevator companies have established an arbitrary maximum of 12.50 per cent. and,

Whereas the government of the United States has taken over the inspection of wheat and corn and have fixed a maximum moisture content of 13.50 for 1 Northern wheat.

Therefore be it resolved that we request the Dominion Government to establish a maximum moisture content of not less than 13.50 per cent. before grading wheat tough, and not less than 16.50 per cent. before grading wheat damp.

Whereas under the present method of licensing grain dealers, separate licenses are required for each of three separate phases of the business, and whereas under this system, dealers licensed for one branch of the business, only, often engage in other branches, and, whereas bonding companies are not responsible for defalcations incurred under those branches not covered by licenses, therefore be it resolved that the Canada Grain Act should be amended to provide that one license only shall be required covering country elevator, track buying and commission business. This was proposed by Mr. Robinson of the Co-operative Elevator Co., who explained that occasionally very heavy losses were suffered by farmers on account of companies licensed to do one business engaging in another for which they have no license. In one small district

he knew of a \$30,000 loss resulting from this.

It was recommended to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., that it enter into the milling industry as soon as expedient.

Government Insurance for Soldiers

Resolved that Federal government devise and put into operation an insurance system for soldiers as has been done by United States government.

Resolved that it is the opinion of this Convention that the same amount of pensions should be granted the widows of privates as is granted to the widows of officers.

Resolved that in view of the fact that the drouth of 1917 so affected many settlers in our province that they cannot themselves provide seed grain, particularly seed oats and also seed grain to feed their horses during the seeding and summer-fallow seasons, and whereas the rural municipalities in many instances are unable or have neglected to deal with even the question of seed, this association should and does recommend that either the province or federal government take steps to insure that every farmer who is and has been engaged in farming with his own outfit be assisted to this extent, that he may produce to the greatest and best advantage, thus doing their duty to our country in this time of vital need. This was proposed by P. L. Craigen who emphasized the need of help in the

Continued on Page 54

PURITY FLOUR GOVERNMENT STANDARD

Explanation

WE are enclosing this pamphlet in each bag of Purity Flour (Government Standard) going to the housewives of Canada, giving some explanation with reference to this Standard Flour which the Government has ordered all flour mills in Canada to manufacture on and after January 28th, 1918.

We are obliged, under these new regulations, to manufacture this Standard grade of flour only, but we expect when the war is over that these regulations will be rescinded, and we can commence again the manufacture of our regular high quality Purity Flour.

We might say in connection with this Government Standard Flour, that it is in no sense of the word a War Flour, as it is a pure White flour, being 100% of the flour that is contained in good sound wheat. The new milling regulation, to put it in simple language, means that millers instead of making several grades of flour as previously, are now compelled to put all of the flour that is contained in good milling wheat into one grade. This still gives a good all-purpose flour, but of a slightly more creamy color as compared with our regular high quality Purity Flour.

Suggestions for Baking

With the exception of the creamier color, which is unimportant in these times, you should be just as successful in your baking as with the high patent flour. On account of containing the more glutinous portions of the wheat berry, the flour may work in a slightly different manner. Care will have to be exercised at first, until you get acquainted with the difference. You may have no difficulty at all, but in case you do, the following suggestions will be of some assistance.

No. 1—Make the dough slightly firmer, using a little more flour to the same amount of liquid, or

"The kitchen must help as well as the workshop and the trenches."—Lloyd George.

We know the housewives of Canada well enough to know that it is not necessary to ask them to co-operate with us in the matter of using this Purity Flour (Government Standard), which is intended to help conserve the wheat supply, and assist Canada in the winning of the war.

Suggestions for Baking

less liquid to the same amount of flour.

No. 2—Be careful to keep the dough from getting too warm. An overheated dough from this flour will be more serious than in the case of a high patent flour.

No. 3—It will not need to stand as long as was formerly necessary. Be particularly careful not to let it stand too long in the pans.

No. 4—To insure the best results, use a little more yeast. If setting a sponge over night, make it somewhat stiffer.

No. 5—The system of setting a sponge over night will probably give the best results with this class of flour.

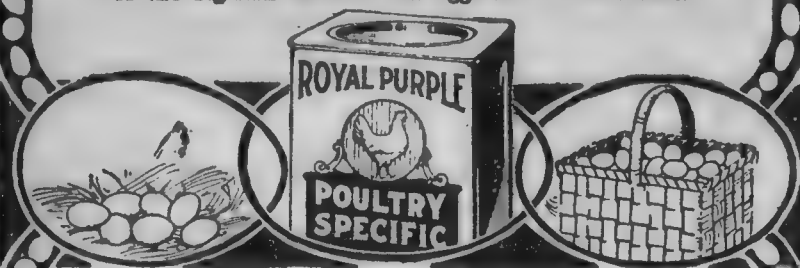
Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Ltd.

"Millers to the People"

Winnipeg Brandon Calgary Vancouver Victoria Toronto Ottawa Montreal St John

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

Is the big link between few eggs and a full basket.



It Increases the Egg Yield

Feed Royal Purple Poultry Specific to your fowls daily in a hot or cold mash. It will keep your hens active and healthy by assisting them digest and assimilate the food eaten.

If you feed our Poultry Specific according to directions to fowls which are properly housed you will get nearly as many eggs during the winter months as you ordinarily get in the summer. It will pay for itself many times over. Read the following letter from Robt. Cameron, Hensall, Ont.

"I have been using your Royal Purple Poultry Specific for the past year and it pays for itself many times over in the extra production of eggs, and it makes my hens lay in the winter when the price of eggs is high."

Sold in large and small packages.

80 PAGE BOOK SENT FREE

Send for this valuable book which describes the common diseases of poultry and stock. It tells how to build and remodel poultry houses and how to raise calves without milk. Write for a copy now.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. Ltd., London, Canada

"Economy" Return Flue Stock Feed Cookers

An Article Every Farmer or Stock Raiser Needs

To Satisfactorily and Economically Fatten Stock, give your stock lots of warm water and well cooked, crushed feed, and note the results.

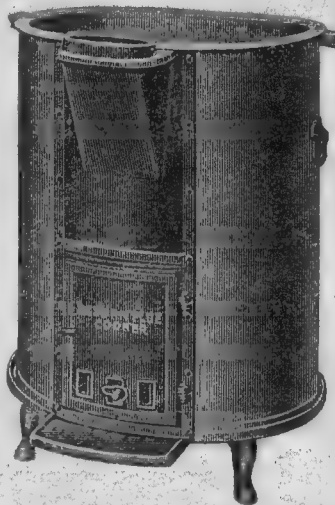
Hundreds of Satisfied Customers throughout the West are using our "Economy" Feed Cookers.

"Economy" Flue Feed Cookers are made in three sizes—30 gallon, 40 gallon, 60 gallon—sold with or without Base and Coal Grate. The most satisfactory and economical Cooker made.

If your dealer does not carry them, write us direct, but insist on an "Economy."

Write for our Catalogue and Prices on our "ECONOMY" Roller Grain Crushers. The Best Stock Food Crusher Made.

ECONOMY FOUNDRY CO. Ltd.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.



For COYOTES and BRUSH WOLVES

I will pay the following increased prices, plus express charges or refund postage on parcel post shipments:—

	Ex. Large	Large	Medium	Small
No. 1 Cased	\$16.00	\$12.00	\$8.00	\$6.00
No. 2 Cased	12.00	9.00	6.00	4.00
No. 3—\$2.00 to \$3.00.			No. 4—50c.	

OPEN. ONE-FOURTH LESS.

FOXES, WEASEL, MINK, RATS, also very high. In fact the demand is active for all articles. Forward everything promptly.

R. S. ROBINSON

Buyer and Exporter of Furs, Hides, Wool, Pelts and Seneca Root
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PLOW SHARES



12 inch	\$3.25
14 inch	\$3.50
16 inch	\$3.75

A well-selected stock for nearly all makes of plows. Be sure to order early, and be careful to give the correct number of share.

The YULE-HILL CO.

SWIFT CURRENT
SASK.

How to Operate the Incubator

By Prof. M. C. Herner

The following pointers on operating an incubator should be carefully observed:—

1. Be sure that the incubator stands level. It should be in a room even in temperature, free from draughts and well ventilated. Bar out the direct rays of the sun.

2. Be careful in selecting the eggs for hatching. Cull them closely, using only those of uniform size and shape. The sooner they are set after being laid, the better the hatch will be.

3. In saving eggs for hatching keep them in a cool place and change their position every day or two. When buying eggs for hatching the package should be placed upside down for 24 hours before unpacking.

4. Operate the incubator as near 103 degrees, by a contact thermometer, as possible, the first week; the second 103½ degrees, and the third 104 degrees. In good hatches there is always a tendency for the temperature to go up to 105 degrees the last week. This is a good indication of strong, vigorous animal life being in the eggs.

5. Make sure that the thermometer is correct before putting in the eggs. The way to do it is to take an ordinary thermometer and test it in the winter-time by taking a dish of snow and filling it with cold water, so all the snow is water-soaked. Thrust the bulb of the thermometer into this snow, and if it is correct it will register 32 degrees or freezing. If not you should figure how far it is out. Next take a dish of water testing about 100 degrees and put the incubator thermometer with the tested one into the water. Be sure to have both bulbs the same depth in the water. From this you can determine how correct the incubator thermometer is and operate the machine accordingly.

6. After the incubator is up to temperature, the regulator should be adjusted so that the damper over the heater raises just very slightly at 103 degrees. It may require readjusting from time to time during the incubation period.

7. Use the best quality coal oil. This will prevent an uneven flame, smoky lamp and soot in the lamp chimney and the heating jacket.

8. Fill the lamp every evening to insure an even, steady flame all night. By filling the lamp in the morning there will be a charred wick, uneven flame and smoky lamp for the following night and a lower temperature in the incubator. By filling in the evening the flame will be bright, clear, steady and even during the night, when the room is likely cooler, and a somewhat duller flame during the day, when the room is warmer. This gives a proper balance of temperature in the incubator. If there is likely to be a smoky lamp it is far better to have it during the day than at night.

9. Trim the lamp when filling it. Turn wick down very slightly, then run a knife-blade or match across the top of the burner to rub off the charred material. Gradually turn up the wick, and at the same time run knife across a few times again. This cleans the wick. See that the corners are slightly rounded. About once every three days cut off a quarter of an inch or so of the burned part of the wick. Trim and fill the lamp always after turning the eggs, to guard against oil on the fingers coming in contact with the eggs.

Turn the eggs morning and evening. See that each egg changes location and also position if possible. The egg tray should be set on top of the incubator or on a table large enough to cover the bottom of the tray and prevent too rapid cooling from underneath. Allowing part of the tray to project over the incubator on the table will not give enough cooling for some and too much for others. See to it that they all get the same amount of exposure in this respect. In turning, take a dozen and a half or so out of the middle of the tray, then, by giving the palm of the hand a rotary motion, bring in those from the farthest right hand corner, then follow along towards the left of the tray, using the palms of both hands, and giving the same motion.

Go this way completely around the tray. When this is finished there will be an empty space on the right hand side of the tray. In some incubators there is a front row where the opening is for the chicks to drop into the nursery below. If the incubator has this row of eggs, just put these in the empty space on the right hand side of the tray and take those first removed and put them in this row. The few odd ones which may be left can be placed in empty spaces in any part of the tray. It is not necessary to turn the eggs in any machine until the end of the first 36 or 48 hours after putting them in.

11. In cooling, the best plan is to follow the instructions given by the incubator manufacturer. In general, however, we find it good practice to do but little cooling until the tenth day, or after the first test, which is usually the ninth day. Cooling once a day (preferably in the evening) for a sufficient length of time for the eggs to feel slightly cooler than the touch of the



An 150 egg machine is about the best size to get as it does not take very long to get enough eggs to fill it, cost of operation is low and hatches are a little better than in the larger machines.

face, is good practice. The length of time required to get them down to this will, of course, depend on the temperature of the room.

12. Test the eggs on the ninth day, and again on the fifteenth day. Remove all infertiles, blood rings and dead germs.

13. During the last week of the hatching period the incubator door may be left open in the morning while turning the eggs, and at night while cooling them, providing the room is not colder than 55 degrees. This insures a complete change of air in the incubator and will mean a better hatch. If this is done it is very important that the eggs be backed up well with heat at 104 degrees as soon as possible after they get back in the incubator.

14. The ventilators should be opened according to instructions given by the makers. In some makes of incubators the ventilators are kept closed until after the first test, and then opened gradually until open full width on the eighteenth day, while in others they are opened gradually, starting on the second or third day after the eggs have been set. All incubator ventilators are supposed to be open full width by the eighteenth day, unless the evaporation is too rapid.

15. Moisture applied in shallow pans having half an inch or so of sand in the bottom will usually help to produce stronger chicks. The sand should be kept moist throughout the period of incubation. Whether these pans are set above or below the egg tray will depend on the system of ventilation in the incubator.

16. As soon as the first eggs are chipped, close the ventilators. If the egg tray has an opening for the chicks to drop down to the nursery below, it should be reversed, so that this is at the front. As the chicks hatch they will then come forward to the light and

drop down into the nursery, where they will dry off.

17. Do not open the incubator door while the hatch is coming off, as cold air rushing in will check the hatch.

18. The best hatches as a rule are those which start hatching the twentieth day; all come out quickly and about the same time.

19. Very few chicks that are unable to get out of the shell will amount to anything, even if they are helped out.

20. As soon as all are hatched the egg tray should be taken out, the ventilators opened and the incubator door slightly opened to allow the circulation of fresh air to "harden off" the chicks.

THINK 15 TOO MANY FOR SETTING

Since feed rose in price it seems to us the demand for pure-bred poultry has fallen off in a lamentable manner, not only from the producers' standpoint, but on a larger scale. There is certainly room for improvement on the average farm and if very few farmers are to trouble to keep their flocks up to even present standards until feed falls again their past expenditure in proving their stock is wasted, and it will put many breeders out of business. As you are probably aware there never was a large margin of profit in raising pure-bred poultry if any account is taken of the extra care and trouble involved, and with the present price of feed and labor I believe in many cases it would pay better to beef all one's spare cockerels, though anyone having really good birds would hate to do so. But advertising costs money, shipping crates are not made for nothing, then one as to compete with small beginners who advertise at a figure at which it is impossible to produce first-class stock. Yet after having culled one's stock thoroughly in fall if one advertises the poorer of the remaining birds at a low figure, say \$2.00 or \$3.00 after having wintered them on \$2.00 wheat, while many purchasers are thoroughly satisfied many more do not even trouble to acknowledge receipt of birds and one or two write letters which plainly show they expected to get for the ludicrous sum mentioned a bird which would stand a good chance of the prize at Winnipeg or Toronto!

On the other hand we know from bitter experience when we were beginning, many advertisers ship birds which belong to the soup pot.

In reference to our correspondence of last June, re. setting 12 or 15 eggs, we have found out that there is a very deep-rooted superstition against setting an even number of eggs. Thirteen would be all right but a square box which will hold 13 will hold 15 and if one or two eggs are not fertile, as may sometimes happen even with the best of care, or if there are one or two cracked with a setting of 15 there may still be a good hatch. But I maintain it is too many eggs for the average hen, especially in the earlier part of the season and you would be doing a service if you advised farmers to divide those settings for which they have paid a good figure and set under two and thus avoid having "all their eggs in one basket."—E. Hamersley, Hafford, Sask.

Be careful not to underfeed. There is more underfeeding than overfeeding done in farm flocks. A wild scramble for the feed when it is thrown down on the floor and the hens falling over each other in their rush to get it is an indication of underfeeding. Feed just so much that the hens will be eager for the feed and yet not be thin and starved. Feed often.

Under the Act, the total number of draftees now in khaki, number 30,284, and the total re-inforcements inclusive of volunteers, 46,696. On February 2, 52,165 claims for exemption were pending before the tribunals. Of these, 29,683 were pending before the appeal tribunals in the province of Quebec, and 4,597 more before the local tribunals in that province. The comparatively small number of men called into active service in Quebec results from the fact that only those could be called up in the first instance who did not apply for exemption or whose claims for exemption were refused and who did not appeal.

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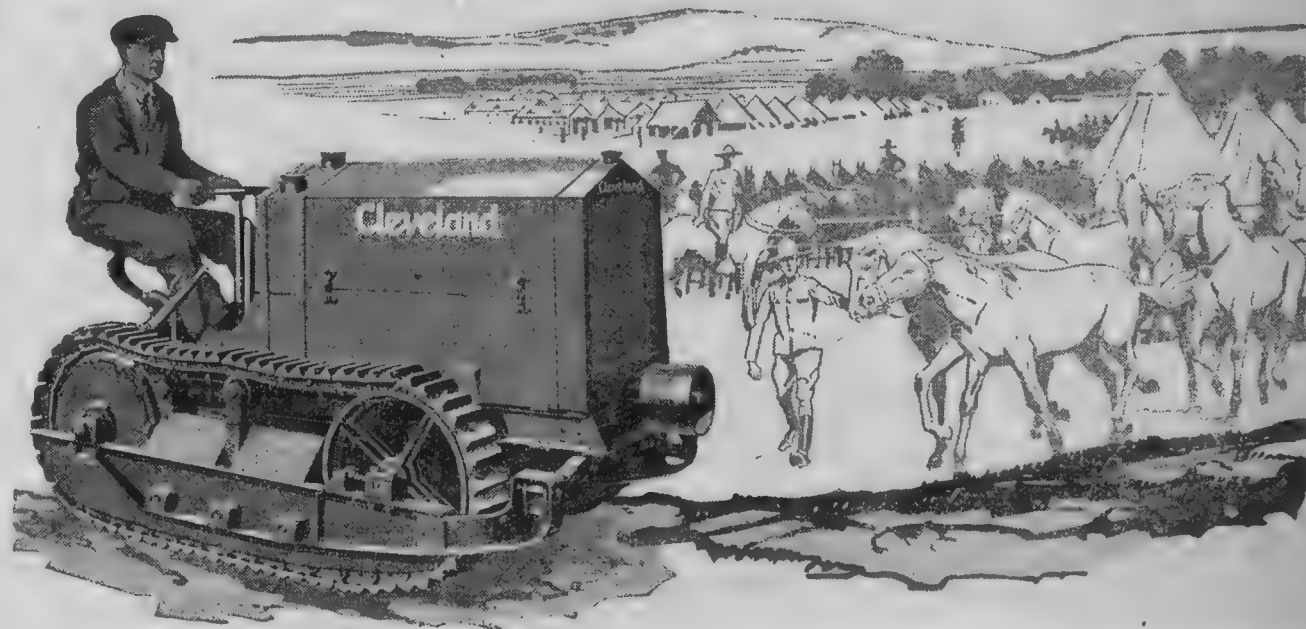
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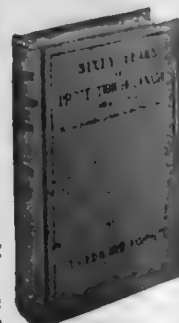
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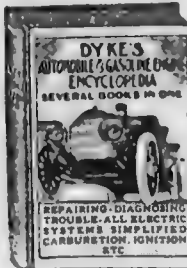
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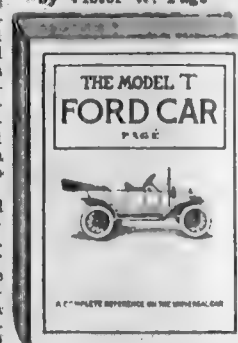
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Women's Section S.G.G.A.

Continued from Page 15

The Non-English Question

The last day of the convention was given over to routine business and the reading of the reports of conveners of committees. Mrs. W. H. Frith, of Birmingham, convener of the committee on the non-English question, gave a splendid report of work done and outlined for the future. Mrs. Frith stated that the colony or community method of settlement for our foreigners was bad for their moral, political, educational and spiritual progress. Circumstances prevented material progress for even their churches did not and could not do for them what they should. In such communities people were left to their own devices altogether too much. How could we help these people attain higher ideals? Our schools were not adequately prepared to undertake the work without the assistance of other organizations. Mrs. Frith advocated easy loans for the purpose of Canadianizing these people. More social and welfare leagues were necessary. The department of education should insist that consolidated schools be built instead of allowing districts and schools to be formed at will. The public school should be the one great melting-pot, socially as well as educationally. Mrs. Frith advocated that all community resources should be organized and utilized in every possible way.

H. H. McKinney, superintendent of organization, spoke on the work of his department and the place of women in it. There were 3,000 women members or one-tenth of the total, and indications are that a great increase in the association membership would come about through the Women's Sections. Mr. McKinney thought the time very opportune for increasing the membership. Everything favored such an increase. He said, "We are living in times when organizations such as ours are necessary. But each member must feel his or her responsibility and the importance to the association of individual members." Mr. McKinney also spoke on the work they hope to do along lines of the standard efficiency chart which has been prepared.

Resolutions Passed

The following resolutions were passed at the convention:—

1. Resolved, that we recommend that the department of agriculture advocate provincial registration of all women between the ages of 18 and 50 for national service.
2. Resolved, that the delegates present take up the question of providing and equipping municipal hospitals in their respective municipalities.
3. Resolved, that the provincial and federal authorities be asked to co-operate in the matter of establishing a federal bureau of child welfare.
4. Resolved, that the provincial and federal authorities be asked to co-operate regarding the appointment of a Dominion board of health.
5. Whereas, many parents in rural districts are financially unable to provide higher education for their children, therefore, be it resolved that we ask the department of education to give grants to assist such cases.
6. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this convention that the present pay of the soldiers is inadequate.
7. Resolved, that the department of education be asked to make compulsory the medical inspection of rural schools.
8. Resolved that the department of education be requested to amend the teachers' contract and regulation to require the attendance of the teacher during the noon hour, and that she supervise the play.
9. Resolved, that the provincial government be asked to place a direct tax on land for the purpose of raising Red Cross Funds.
10. Resolved that we urge the federal government the enactment and provisions for enforcement of a law providing for equal pensions for privates' wives on the same scale as officers' wives.
11. Whereas, federal matters require the closest co-operation of the rural women of the sister provinces, therefore be it resolved that we agree to form an inter-provincial council, composed of two members from the executive of each

provincial women's section of the different farmers' organizations.

12. Resolved, that in view of the fact that the government has recently made venereal diseases reportable and has thereby provided the only possible means to render this menace to public health controllable, that this convention records its appreciation of this advanced registration.

13. Resolved, that the department of education be asked to release the girls from their studies in the same manner as they are doing with the boys.

14. Resolved, that we, the Women Grain Growers of Saskatchewan, favor and will assist in establishing when

possible, the community laundries, to relieve to some extent the burden of the farm women.

15. Resolved, that all newspapers, periodicals, magazines, etc., be required by law to publish in each issue under a sworn statement the names of editors, owners and stockholders.

16. Resolved, that we request the Department of Education to return all marked examination papers to the students writing same.

17. Resolved, that this convention ask the federal government to remove the duty on labor-saving devices.

18. Resolved, that the Dominion government be asked to confer on women

the federal franchise on the same terms as men.

19. Resolved, that we ask the government to enact legislation whereby the mother of children will have equal rights with the father.

20. Resolved, that the board of management of the Patriotic Fund be asked to allow soldiers' wives to receive the patriotic money if they take other employment, owing to the scarcity of labor.

21. Resolved, that this convention instruct their secretary to send to Miss Beynon, formerly of The Grain Growers' Guide, their regrets occasioned by her absence from this convention.

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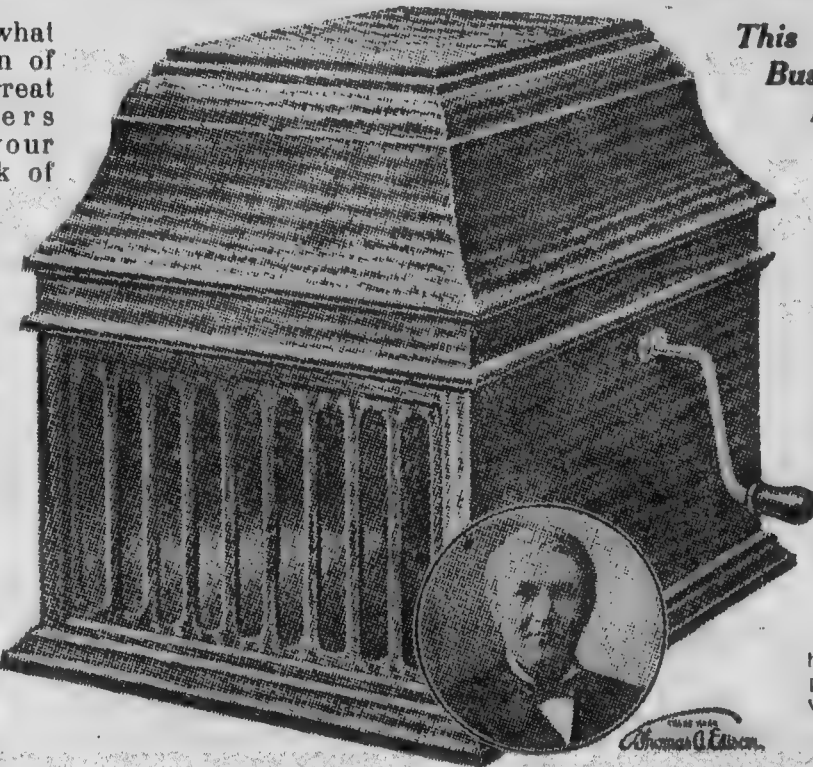
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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

WOMEN FOR FARM LABOR

On this page there is published a letter from Mrs. M. E. Graham, of Alberta, regarding women for farm labor. Mrs. Graham claims to be an authority on women's work on the farm, having performed nearly every kind of farm labor. She is of the opinion that much of the work is beyond the strength of the average Canadian city girl. She believes that only by long training and experience can girls become able to take the places of the men on the farms.

The author of the letter is a little more hopeful that women's labor can be utilized in the feeding and caring of stock and poultry. But she stipulates that labor-saving machinery would have to be installed. She makes no mention of the training. The writer of this letter opens up a field of discussion on a subject of special interest to the editor of this page and to most women in Canada today. It is only recently that any interest has been manifested in agriculture as a profession for women, in spite of the fact that women were the world's first agriculturists. Today magazines and papers are telling of the splendid work individual women are accomplishing as agriculturists. These are the first rays of a new profession for women (speaking of modern times.) What contribution can women make to the profession of agriculture? What does the profession hold for women? How can we, the women of today, lay well the foundations of that new profession for the women who are to come after? These and a multitude of other questions are facing us today.

But the problem of the moment is, what is to be women's contribution to the world's food supply in 1918? To women has been assigned the task of conserving food. Conservation is a rather negative service. It is none the less important for that. But how much more important it might become if as well women were given some definite place in the production campaign. Mrs. Graham has mentioned a place that I have considered one which women could fill and fill efficiently. That is what I call the "in-between jobs," the feeding of stock, caring for the poultry and making the garden. Most women are financially handicapped for doing this work under their own proprietorship. But I can see no reason why those farms which are equipped for these branches of agriculture cannot enlarge the work and employ women. Mrs. Graham did not mention training as necessary. I believe that it is absolutely so, for the reasons which I gave a couple of weeks ago. I had hoped that the government, possibly through the agricultural colleges, would inaugurate some such campaign, advertise it well, make it popular (as popular, say, as the Victory Loan), and so enlist the help of the vast army of women workers in Canada today. We have one half of the population of Canada today absolutely overlooked and unorganized for war service on a national basis. Why can women not be given a definite and positive place in the production campaign? As Mrs. Graham points out, there is a decided waste of women-power in having thousands of women making garments and socks and bandages which might be made in factories. We have had women for the past three years saying:

"I want the government to set me at the task for which I am best fitted. whether it be helping the farmer's wife in the kitchen, or making shirts, or gardening. It matters not what it is so long as I am assured and know that I am doing the thing my country most needs me to do." We are told over and over that to increase production of food stuffs is the work Canada can best contribute to the world. Then I say for women that we want to do our full share in the production and conservation of food stuffs for the Allies.

At least let every woman decrease her housework to a minimum and make her garden as large as she can possibly manage, and raise as many hogs as she can care for. Stimulate the less positive work of conservation by entering vigorously and wholeheartedly into the campaign of production. Give the girls of your household an equal opportunity with the boys to do their full share of national service. Every

are used you have only to walk along behind the horses." Is the professor a farmer, or only an agriculturist? I claim to be an authority on woman's work on the farm. I know by actual experience all lines of farm work except driving a tractor, and I say emphatically the city woman cannot take the place of the man on the farm. She would find the plow and a four-horse team requires long training, besides weight and strength. Her training should consist of a study of a horse's disposition, care, food, adjusting harness, collars, etc., to prevent sore shoulders. She must know something of soil, seeds, plant growths and weeds, and though farm machinery may not be more complicated than the typewriter and the sewing machine, yet she must know more about them, as there is no foreman with the repair shop round the corner to fall back on when difficulties are met.

The packer or hay rake are quite easy to drive when one has learned to handle horses. Discing also is light work. In fact, some of these are much less tiring than washing, ironing, preserving, etc. The average woman can learn to drive the binder and mower when everything runs all right. But the bearings will wear, the knives become dull, a nut drop off, or a pin come loose, and she is in a quandary. Even with years of experience I call on a man. What would we do were we two green city girls? These are really the light jobs. Where can you find Canadian city girls with the strength to do stooking, pitching hay or sheaves all day, or loading manure? Though city women cannot take the place of the men who are being drafted, they could do lots of out-door work on the farms. There are few farmers who would not put in labor-saving devices and make things convenient for stock-feeding if they could get the money to do it with at five and a half per cent. Why should not loans to keep up production come in the same class as War Bonds?

Then, with everything convenient, women could feed stock, cattle, horses, sheep, and enjoy the work and make good wages. Are there women available? There are thousands

of women on farms now doing Red Cross work, work which could be done with less waste of working power in factories by machinery. Some of these already know and love farm animals. There are other thousands of farm girls employed in cities who might be induced to return to the farm. Can we find substitutes for them? The farm women throughout Canada have done a tremendous lot of garment making for the soldiers in the trenches and in the hospitals, but their labor could be utilized in raising wheat and food stuff, while the untrained city girl could quickly learn to run a knitting or sewing machine. Some are already trained for this work, but are producing luxuries. A look through any catalog would show great quantities of things that we could well do without during war time; for example, the whole list of fancy work, including neck-wear, elaborately trimmed lingerie, waists and evening dresses. Then millinery and hat trimmings could be dispensed with. There is not a woman in Canada whose hat, which was so becoming last year, could not be made to last even three

years, releasing milliners who would soon become expert in factory work on in the poultry department on the farm. Regarding our winter suits—these are perfectly good, warm coats without a hole or patch in every man and woman's wardrobe in the city; a little old-fashioned perhaps, but not even shabby. Buy war bonds with the price of a new suit and release tailors to help in the production. This would automatically release designers and pattern-makers, many of whom may have had farm training. Other trades and professions will follow in line as this thought is suggested to them.

Alta.

M. E. GRAHAM.

PENSIONS FOR MOTHERS

The Edmonton Welfare Board is circulating a draft bill, which, if passed by the legislature, would provide for the payment of pensions to mothers from the consolidated revenues of the province. The purpose of the proposal as outlined by The Morning Albertan (Calgary), is to decrease the number of children now consigned to orphanages and shelters by providing the funds to enable the mothers to care for the children. The Albertan gives general approval to the proposal, but makes very strong and, as it appears, well grounded objections to the provision in the bill which would establish a board of persons in each municipality to deal with applicants and exercise supervision over those who receive the grants.

FOOD CONSERVATION

The best food economy we practice in this community I think is the grinding of our own whole wheat flour. We save millers' and elevator men's profit on the wheat, and by saving bran and shorts as we do we have the real whole wheat flour, healthful and nourishing. In making the bread I first sift the flour, and the coarse part is put away for porridge. It makes a lovely breakfast cereal, only requiring a little more cooking than ordinary oatmeal. Fine Graham bread is made by making your yeast in the usual way and mixing in whole wheat flour till nearly stiff, then finishing with white flour. When loaves are formed, wet the surface thoroughly with warm water and lard or butter, and your crust will be thin and fine flavored.

Another favorite is what we call our war bread. Take one quart whole wheat flour, half cup sugar—or less if you like—one teaspoon salt, two table spoons melted lard, two teaspoons baking powder in flour, and milk to make stiff as cake batter. Bake one hour in a slow oven. This is extra nice if you add one cup raisins or vary by adding one cup broken walnuts.

One of my neighbors conserves heat and fuel by having two chimneys. The pipes of his kitchen stove are forked with a damper in each pipe. One pipe goes through two other rooms, heating them, and thence into the chimney. The other pipe goes directly into the chimney above. When a quick, hot fire is needed in the kitchen, the damper shuts off the long pipe and the draught is direct, and when the hot fire is not needed the smoke is again sent the long way, and thus the heat is saved.

MARMEE

It will not be many weeks until the mud begins to show up through the snow. The housekeeper knows what that means. It will make it almost impossible to keep the kitchen floor clean. A simple device that will help the men to clean their boots before coming into the house is made as follows: Nail down two 12-foot scantlings about two feet apart; nail on slats, 2 inches wide and one inch apart. Place this in front of the kitchen door. When the men come to the house they scrape their boots as they walk and the mud falls through between the slats. Result: cleaner boots and cleaner kitchen floors.



The Campaign Headquarters of the Red Cross Society in Toronto during the recent campaign to raise \$3,000,000.

girl in the Dominion of Canada, whether she be big or small, wants to serve her country to the utmost of her capabilities. Give her the opportunity and help her.

FARM LABOR

Now that farmers and farm hands are being taken from the already greatly thinned ranks of the producers and drafted into the fighting force, and becoming consumers only, it is up to the rest of us, already overworked, not only to keep up, but also to increase the food supply. This is our problem. Can we? We see acres of uncultivated land. We already have horse and engine power and implements, but I am afraid we cannot work 48 hours a day, not even during seeding, harvest and threshing. If we increase the grain production we have no strength left to feed the hogs.

One professor of agriculture is reported as telling women that, "They can easily do farm work. It is only sitting on farm implements the whole day, and where even walking plows

Farm Women's Clubs

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES CONVENTION

Conservation of the infant life of Alberta will be the keynote of the convention of Women's Institutes to be held in the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, on March 6, 7 and 8. Several of the best women speakers of the Dominion are being assembled to address the women on that occasion, including Dr. Helen MacMurphy of Toronto; Mrs. Nellie McClung, Edmonton; Mrs. Jean Muldrew, director, under the Food Controller for the Dominion, of Domestic Economy; Miss Roberta McAdams, M.P.P., the soldiers' representative in the provincial parliament; Mrs. Arthur Murphy, who will bring greetings from the Canadian Women's Press Club; Mrs. Walter Parlbey, from the U.F.W.A.; and Miss Hazel Winter, supervisor of the New Brunswick Women's Institutes. Mrs. R. B. Wells of Edmonton will bring greetings from the Women's Canadian Club, and Mrs. Towns of Coronation will reply to the address of welcome. The convention will also be addressed by His Honor, Lieut.-Governor Brett; Hon. Chas. Stewart, premier of Alberta; His Worship Mayor Evans, Edmonton; and Hon. Duncan Marshall.

On the evening of the 6th a mass meeting will be held, when the speakers will be Hon. Chas. Stewart, Premier of Alberta, Dr. Helen MacMurphy and Mrs. McClung. The Macdonald orchestra, Mrs. Reany and Mr. Roy Royal will contribute the musical part of the program. On the evening of the 7th a concert will be given by the faculty of the Associated Music Studios, in honor of the visiting delegates.

Owing to the high rate of infant mortality in Alberta, the slogan for the Alberta Women's Institutes this year is "Help the mothers and save the babies." Ways and means of perpetuating this campaign will be discussed. Other rural problems will also be discussed and it is hoped that the convention will have definite results in making the life of the rural woman as satisfying as that of her sister in the city.

A cordial invitation is extended to all members of the institute to attend the convention. A nursery in charge of competent nurses is being provided, where mothers may leave their babies and older children during the sessions. Delegates and members attending the convention should purchase a first-class single ticket to Edmonton, and should secure a standard certificate from ticket agent at starting point. These will be collected at the convention by the provincial secretary, and tickets for return trip will be issued in exchange.

NOTICE TO INSTITUTE MEMBERS

The superintendent of women's institutes for Alberta sends this note to all institute workers: "During the last week of January there was mailed from the superintendent's office to all institute secretaries and constituency convenors full information with reference to the convention to be held in Edmonton, March 6, 7 and 8. Registration card and badges for the official delegates were also forwarded to all secretaries. If for any reason, such as the absence of the secretary, the above notices, etc., have not reached your institute, will you kindly communicate at once with the Superintendent, Women's Institutes, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE

The Roseview U.F.W.A. at the annual convention reported a very live organization. The report of the secretary, Mrs. A. M. Hart, reads as follows: "We have a paid-up membership of 17. Widely scattered as we are we do not have largely attended meetings and cannot boast of much enterprise. On U.F.A. Sunday, we had a good service in Carbon, and had a most beautiful address by Mrs. Parlbey. The collection, \$23.30, we sent to the Y.M.C.A. military branch. We planned to send a weekly shipment of eggs, butter, etc., to the Ogden Military hospital, but the first shipment, a 30-dozen case of eggs, two boxes of rhubarb and a small box of onions, was never acknowledged, nor egg case returned. Our secretary wrote

two or three times about it but got no reply. We sent a second shipment, which was promptly acknowledged, but we decided not to send other things. A sum of \$3.00 was later sent to us; this we sent on to the Red Cross. In company with the U.F.A. we have purchased a moving picture machine from the Alberta university, to help in the entertainment and improvement of our community. We are loyal supporters of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. and trust we will do better work this coming year."

A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM

After much observation I am satisfied that the child is the pivot on which we may all unite and for whose welfare we may adjust all differences and learn to live and work together. To show you how this thought works out in a practical way I will tell you of a community gathering we recently had in Virden.

The foundation for the gathering was an old time spelling match. Sixteen schools all belonging to the Boys' and Girls' Club, were represented, two of the best spellers from each school taking part. The contestants taking their seats on the stage in a semi-circle with bright, eager faces, presented a most pleasing picture in itself. The inspector gave out the words with a judge on either side to see fair play. As a child missed, it drew back its chair and the space closed. The prizes given were, 1st, a silver wrist watch; 2nd, silver medal; 3rd, book. These were all won by country scholars. In addition we had patriotic choruses, physical drills, folk and Highland fling dances, vocal and instrumental selections and recitations. Responses to encores were not allowed on account of lack of time.

The Mayor presented the prizes and diplomas won by the boys and girls at their Club Fair, also the prizes for sports. The principal of the collegiate presented the Governor-General's Bronze Medal, won by a country boy attending the Collegiate.

Hon. Dr. Thornton was present and gave an address inspiring alike to young and old. During the afternoon all the outside schools taking part had a holiday, their trustees and teachers being invited to inspect, in company with Hon. Dr. Thornton, the new manual training and domestic science departments of the Virden schools. At the evening entertainment the auditorium, which holds 600 people, was packed from floor to ceiling and chairs had to be brought in. All the trustees of the different schools, teachers and parents with their families and friends were present. One trustee was heard to remark "This was better than any Christmas tree ever devised."

The Library Committee of our Home Economic Society was responsible and as a result has over \$100 towards the library, and has helped not only to establish a good community spirit, but also to prepare our young people to better take the places of our splendid boys who will never return to us.

REBECCA DAYTON.

Virden, Man.

The Stanleyville Homemakers Club knows the value of entertainment. At their work meetings as well as at their study meetings they have an interesting program of recitations and songs. Their secretary sends this report: "Although the mercury was low, a large crowd assembled for our last meeting, and an enjoyable evening passed very quickly. Letters were received from five boys in France and England, expressing very tenderly their thanks for our slight remembrance. As it was feared that the War Charities Act would prevent the raising of funds for the present, it was decided to suspend our plan for a silver collection until further information was received. Ten suits of pyjamas were returned finished, and nine suits were taken as new work. A short program of two readings, a vocal solo and an instrumental solo was furnished by the program committee. The meeting adjourned to meet at Mrs. Byrne's in February.

RENNIE'S War Garden SEEDS

EVERY owner of garden space must help to grow food for his family this year, as a patriotic and personal duty. It is a vital wartime necessity. He must be doubly sure the seeds he selects will produce the most vigorous possible crops. In other words, he must plant Rennie's seeds, indisputably the standard of high quality, dependability and unquestioned purity. Rennie's War Garden Seeds are pledged to help win the war.

For Early Planting

We give herewith a suggestion of seeds recommended for early planting but study your catalogue.

ONION—RENNIE'S EXTRA EARLY RED. Best for the North West...Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 35c.; lb. \$3.75; 6 lbs. \$17.50
CABBAGE—COPENHAGEN MARKET. Best Round Head Early Variety...Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 90c.
CAULIFLOWER—RENNIE'S GILT EDGE SNOWBALL...Per pkt. 25c.; ¼ oz. \$1.25
CELERY—RENNIE'S XXX GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING...Per pkt. 25c.; ¼ oz. 75c.
ASTERS—RENNIE'S XXX GIANT COMET MIXTURE...Per pkt. 10c.
PANSIES—RENNIE'S PERFECTION MIXTURE...Per pkt. 25c.
PETUNIAS—RENNIE'S XXX RUFFLED GIANT MIXTURE...Per pkt. 25c.
SWEET PEAS—RENNIE'S SPENCER GIANT MIXTURE...Per pkt. 15c.; oz. 35c.; ¼ lb. \$1.00

LOOK FOR THE STARS

Our 1918 Catalogue is the guide to successful war gardening. Consult it at every opportunity. Watch especially the special bargains enclosed in a star border, such as encloses this paragraph. When buying from dealers insist on Rennie's Seeds.

THE WILLIAM RENNIE COMPANY LIMITED
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Insure Against Inexperience

Are those who will receive your possessions when your life has closed, fitted to administer an estate of real or personal property? The creation of a trust with this Company as trustee would protect them from the penalties of inexperience in dealing with their legacy. It would also insure a sound business administration in absolute accord with the terms of your will.

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Manager

The MATCH-O-LITE Lamp

THE ONLY GASOLINE LAMP MANUFACTURED IN CANADA

The lamp that throw the alcohol torch into the discard.—It lights with a match.

It is perfectly safe—can be held in upside down position without any danger, or if knocked from table to floor, it will simply go out.

300 Candle Power for 15 hours from 1 quart gasoline.

This MATCH-O-LITE LAMP is manufactured completely in Winnipeg, and is absolutely guaranteed to light with a match, and to give perfect satisfaction or money returned.



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Delivered to your station

If your local dealer has none in stock, send us \$10.00 and we will Express yours direct, all charges paid.

THE Powerlight Co.

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Maxwell
Favorite Churn

Note the Bow-Lever Here's the best Churn you ever saw in any dairy. It's the easiest-running because of its roller-bearings; handiest to work because of its unique adjustable handle; and gives such splendid results that it is used everywhere, and Government Inspectors say it is the best butter-maker in the world. Made in 8 sizes, of selected oak (does not chill), with light, strong, steel frame. Ask your dealer.

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FULLY GUARANTEED
CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for only \$17.95. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy Monthly Payment Plan

Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont. and St. John, N. B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog and easy payment plan.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 3216 Balmbridge, N. Y.



Edgings in Crochet

By E. Ethelyn J. Morris

For trimming underwear, dresses and household linens, pretty little crocheted edges are as appropriate and attractive as any ornament that can be used. It is not expensive work and many women who have a little leisure delight in employing their spare time working out dainty designs with thread and crochet hook.

It is not necessary that the patterns be elaborate to be pretty; in fact some of the simplest and easiest designs are the ones that most appeal to those of truly artistic taste, but it is important to have the work even and regular.

Crocheting to be at its best must be firm, with all the stitches of an even tension, but it should not be stiff. It must be pliable and yet not loose. The majority of workers use too large a hook and consequently the stitches are loose and characterless, and a very few draw the thread too tightly and have the work so stiff that it does not feel like lace, so it is important to choose a hook of such a size that the thread slips

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Ch.—Chain stitch, draw a loop through the loop already on hook.

Sl. st.—Slip Stitch, having loop on hook, insert hook, thread over and draw through the work and the loop on the hook at one operation.

D.—Double crochet, having loop on hook, insert hook, thread over and draw through, thread over and draw through the two loops on hook.

T.—Treble crochet, having thread on hook, thread over, insert hook, thread over, draw through, thread over and draw through two loops, thread over and draw through the two remaining loops.

on a straight braid or directly on to the linen. If made in the last way, it is better to first finish the edge of the linen with double crochet made close together instead of buttonholing, then the stitches of the edging can be made into this row of crocheting. When made with colored thread it forms an especially attractive finish for a tea set of plain linen ornamented with a tiny spray or initial in color.

If made on a chain, make the chain the desired length, treble crochet in the ninth stitch from the hook (chain 2, miss 2, treble in the next) entirely across making square meshes. Turn, double crochet in the top of the first treble, *chain 2, treble in the next treble, chain 1, 5 treble over the side of the last treble, double on top of next treble. Repeat from *.

Design No. 2 is of such a character that it can be used on a straight edge with a slightly full effect or around a centrepiece, either round or oval.

The Easy Way on Wash Day

Why My "1900" is the Easiest, Quickest and Best Washer for You



NEITHER you nor any other woman needs to be reminded that washing is a mighty disagreeable household task by the "wash-tub and wash-board" method. I have discovered that most women are keenly interested in finding some mechanical aid that will remove this most objectionable of drudgeries. That is why so many Canadian housewives have come to me as the result of my claim that I have the machine that answers the "wash" problem completely. My "1900" Gravity Washer will save you all the work of washing. It does away with all the drudgery of the back-breaking rubbing. It washes clean, because the hot soap suds are driven right through the clothes until they are thoroughly clean. And it does not wear or tear the clothes; they are firmly held while the tub and water are in motion. The finest linens and laces or blankets come out of the "1900" Gravity Washer without having been strained or stretched—without frayed edges or broken buttons.

The "1900" Gravity Washer operated with an ease you will marvel at. Gravity is the basic reason for its ease of operation. A child can run it.

"Does it wash with speed?" you will ask. The "1900" Gravity Washer takes just six minutes to wash a tub full of very dirty clothes.

Of great importance, too, is the lasting quality of this "1900" Gravity. The tub (detachable, by the way) is made of Virginia White Cedar, bound together with heavy galvanized steel hoops that will not rust, break or fall off. The "1900" Gravity is built for use; it will last a life-time.

If you are interested, let me tell you more about it. Thousands of Canadian women have written to let me know what a genuine help the "1900" Gravity is to them. A Prince Rupert woman says this about hers:

Received the washer on the 28th of Oct. and have tried it in every way. It does all that it is guaranteed to do.

Try the "1900" at my expense. I will send it to you for a free trial, without a cent deposit. Do as many washings with it as you like within the trial period of four weeks, and if you then find that you can afford to do without it, send it back at my expense. If you want to keep it, as I know you will, pay for it out of what it saves you, week by week, 50 cents a week if you like, until it is paid for. If you want to know specially about this trial offer, better address me personally.

N. D. MORRIS, Manager

"1900" Washer Company, 357 Yonge St., Toronto

Penniless Old Men

You know many of them—men who in their prime made plenty of money, but who spent as freely as they earned. Old age finds them in a sorry plight.

You don't expect to be without means of support when you grow old, do you? Neither did they. But you can escape their bitter experience if you will.

A few dollars saved each year and invested in an Imperial Endowment Policy will provide the means to keep you in comfort in your old age. Or it will take care of your family should death call you early.

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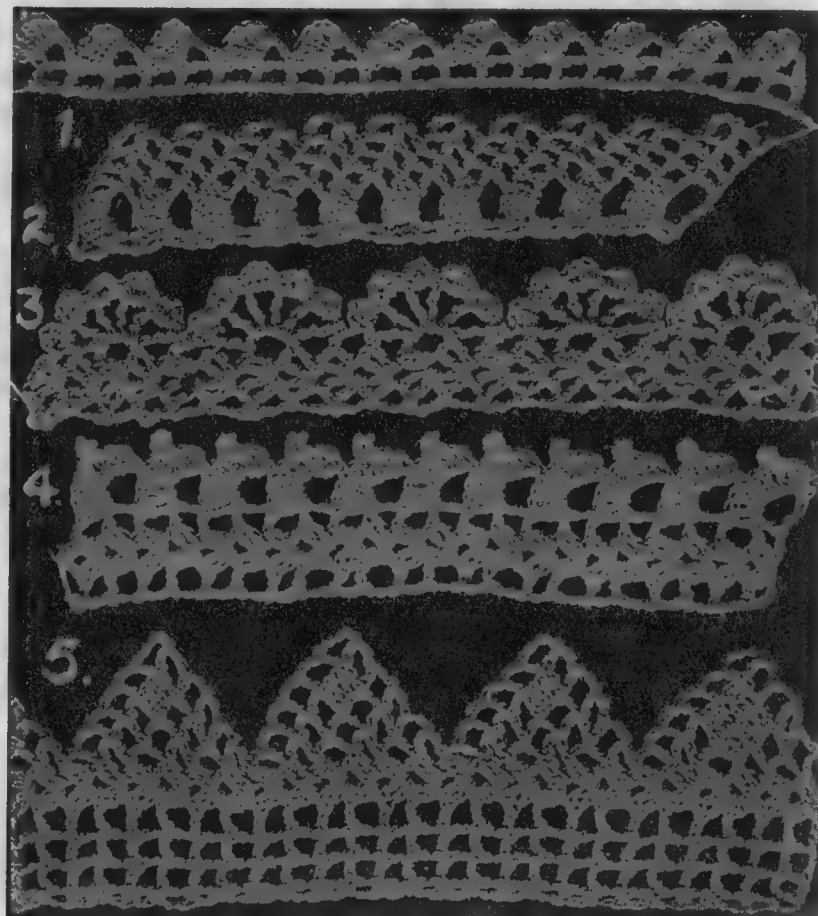
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over it easily and the stitches come close and even. A number 8 hook is about the right size for number 3 cotton, and a number 10 hook works smoothly with number 30 crochet cotton. This size can also be used for numbers 40 and 50 cotton.

The material to use for crocheted edges must be governed entirely by the purpose for which the lace is made. A fine cotton or linen thread is suitable for trimming infant wear, collars and handkerchiefs; a medium size for underwear, linen suits and fine table linens, while a much coarser material can be used for curtains, heavy linen, bedspreads and scarfs of stout fabrics. Edgings are sometimes crocheted in yarn also for trimming flannel skirts for babies, and any of the designs on this page may be so used.

The first pattern is the simplest and one of the most effective and it can be used in a number of ways. It can be worked on a chain, as illustrated,

It is a dainty little pattern and one which is easy to make.

Chain 15, treble in fifth stitch from hook, chain 5, miss 3, treble in next (chain 1, miss 1, treble in next) 3 times.

*Chain 4, turn, treble in treble (chain 1, treble in treble) twice, chain 1, miss 1 stitch on five chain, treble in next, 4 treble under rest of five chain, treble in treble and in end chain.

Chain 3, turn, treble in treble, chain 5, miss 2 treble in next, chain 1, miss 1, treble in next chain 1, treble in next treble) twice. Repeat from *.

No. 3 is pretty for underwear, especially on the edges of ruffles and if made with fine thread it can readily be used on children's aprons and broad collars.

Chain 10, in seventh stitch from hook put a shell of (treble, chain 1, treble, chain 2, treble, chain 1, treble), double treble thread over twice) in last stitch.

*Chain 4, turn, shell in shell.

Chain 5 turn, shell in shell, double treble in 4 chain.

Chain 4, turn, shell in shell, 6 double treble with 2 chain between over 5 chain, double in loop of third previous row.

Turn (double, 2 treble, double) over every 2, chain making five tiny scallops, chain 2, shell in shell, double treble in end chain.

Repeat from *.

No. 4 shows another nice little edge which is rather straight in effect, and very easy to make.

Chain 12, in sixth stitch from hook put a shell of (2 treble, 2 chain, 2 treble), chain 1, miss 2, treble in next, chain 5, miss 2, slip stitch in next stitch.

*Chain 2, turn, 3 treble over 5 chain, chain 4, catch back in last treble for picot, 5 treble over 5 chain, treble in treble, chain 1, shell in shell, chain 1, treble in second stitch of chain.

Chain 4, turn, shell in shell, chain 1, treble in treble after shell, chain 5, miss 2 treble, slip stitch in next.

Repeat from *.

No. 5 is the widest pattern given here and yet it is extremely simple and very satisfactory. Being pointed so deeply it can readily be drawn into a curve in case one wishes to use it on a curved edge, and yet it is just as suitable for a straight edge. It can be made with any size cotton, depending upon the purpose for which it is to be used.

Chain 17, treble in fifth stitch from hook (chain 2, miss 2, treble in next) twice, chain 2, miss 3 (2 treble, 2 chain, 2 treble, forming shell) in next, chain 2, treble in last stitch.

*Chain 5, turn, treble in first treble of shell, chain 2, shell in shell (chain 2, treble in treble, 3 times, treble in end chain).

Chain 3, turn, treble in treble (chain 2, treble in treble) twice, chain 2, shell in shell, chain 2, treble in last treble of shell of last row, chain 2, treble in treble, chain 2, treble in third stitch of 5 chain.

Chain 5, turn (treble in treble, chain 2) 3 times, shell, 3 spaces with 2 treble on edge.

Chain 3, turn, treble in treble, 3 spaces, shell, chain 2, treble in last treble of shell of last row (chain 2, treble in treble) twice, treble in next 2 chain stitches and next treble, chain 2, treble in third stitch of 5 chain.

Chain 5, turn, 5 spaces, chain 2, shell, 3 spaces with 2 treble on edge.

Chain 3, treble in treble, 3 spaces, shell, chain 2, treble in last treble of shell of last row.

Repeat from *.

Miss Erma Stocking's Report

Continued from Page 10

the holding of community fairs and picnics and obtaining speakers. There was a large increase in the number of fairs held this summer, many operated with the school in exhibiting children's work. This is a branch of our community work worthy of consideration by all of our members, even though they take up the matter in only a small way.

By means of a circular letter I called the attention of the members early in the year to the resolutions of last year's convention. The convention resolutions should all be discussed by every Women's Section and can form the basis for instructive meetings. By means of a circular letter to our Women's Sections I also inaugurated a membership campaign in hopes that the organization work might advance by this method. A few Women's Sections and locals were very active in this respect. In order to also increase organization by means of publicity, I compiled from the year book leaflets to be sent by the directors to wherever they knew of a Grain Growers' Association without women members or without a Women's Section.

The increase in number of Women's Sections during the first half of the year amounted to 10, and altogether about 300 new members. Splendid patriotic work was accomplished, and it was encouraging to note the tendency to keep up the necessary educational work among several Women's Sections. I received more letters from the members of the board with good suggestions for the work than in the previous years. Their full co-operation makes the secretarial work much more effective.



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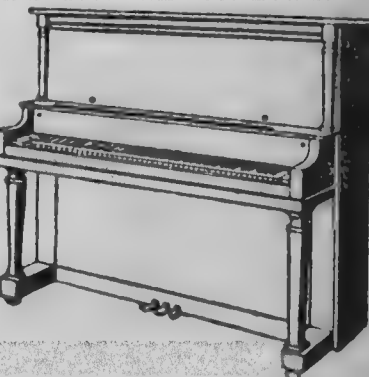
Must be cleared from our floors by March 1st. Extensive alterations, planned to secure more adequate facilities for handling the enormous growth of our business, forces us to clear our floors to permit of this work being done. Entire stock consisting of such standard makes as

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Regular \$800.00 Instruments, with Bench	\$485.00
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One only, Williams' New Scale \$550.00
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One only, Weber N.Y. Piano \$620.00
Player, regular \$1,000.00. Sale Price

Sale Opens Tuesday, Feb. 12th.

Closes Thursday, Feb. 28th.

Terms convenient for purchaser may be arranged, freight paid, to any station in Saskatchewan. Special attention to correspondence.

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\$1.75

Washed anything from finest lace to heaviest blankets or overalls equally well and without wear or tear - saves rubbing and washboard drudgery - can be used for rinsing blueing or dry cleaning.

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To prove to every woman that this is the best Vacuum Washer and to introduce it in every home we will send it complete with long handle and exhaust projectors which prevent splashing for only \$1.75 postpaid. Last a life time. Send order today. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Grant & McMillan Co., Dept. M5, Box 353, Toronto.

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All Fancy Colors—Large Pieces—just what you need for making Crazy Quilts, Cushions, etc. Large packet 100 or 250. SEWING SILK. BROODERY SILK.

—Large packet of best quality in assorted colors 100 or 250 for 25c. We pay postage. Order now and receive our catalog free. UNITED SALES CO., Dept. 4, Station U, Winnipeg, Man.

Earn money knitting at home

Many women using Auto-Knitters at home can earn \$1 or \$2 per day, knitting hosiery. The work is pleasant and easily learned, and gives one steady employment the year round. Write to-day to Auto-Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co., Ltd., Desk 104 D, 257 College Street, Toronto, and enclose a 3c stamp for particulars as more workers are needed at once.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON



BLUE CROSS FUND

This week I have 12 contributors to announce who helped the Blue Cross. Mrs. Lewis, the Winnipeg treasurer, told me the other day that she was more pleased every month with what our boys and girls are doing for the Blue Cross. She is proud of those who are willing to deny themselves the pleasure the money might bring to themselves and instead send it to help the wounded horses and dogs. Don't forget the dumb Allies who are suffering and giving their lives to help win the war.

Next week I shall announce the prize winners in the latest contest. It is going to be a real competition and the one who gets the prize against scores of others has reason to be proud of his or her poetry. Next week there will be a new contest.

This week's contributors to the Blue Cross Fund are:

Freddy Edmundson, Silton, Sask.	50
Jane Edmundson, Silton, Sask.	25
Edith and Lottie Lowe, Duval, Sask.	2.00
Edna Howarth, Glen Adelaide, Sask.	25
Helen Stewart, Cairns, Alta.	25
Hilda Ward, Kristnes P.O., Sask.	25
Muriel Willis, Innisfree, Alta.	67
Joseph Kompan, Nashlyn, Sask.	25
John Harold Eastcott, Shoal Lake, Man.	25
Gladys Smith, Entwistle, Alta.	25
Catherine Cookey, MacDonald, Man.	25
"Mischievous Monkey"	10

DIXIE PATTON.

TINY CONTRIBUTORS

I am sending you 50 cents from myself and 25 cents from my little sister June, who is two-and-a-half years old, to help to get bandages for the poor wounded horses. I like the Young Canada Club page very much, especially the Doo Dads. I have two more paper quarters left for another time.

FREDDY EDMUNDSON,
Silton, Sask. Age 5.

DAVID AND TURNER

I have many times wished to write a letter in the Young Canada Club, but I've been afraid I couldn't write it correctly. But I'll try for the first time.

Once upon a time there lived two boys named David and Turner. They lived alone in the woods with their father. Their mother was dead. One day David and Turner went out fishing. Turner didn't catch any fish, but David had good luck. Turner got angry and took all the fish from him, and then they went home. When their father saw David had no fish at all his father turned him out to find some fish before he got any dinner. So David took his own boat and went out fishing. Near night David had his boat full. David thought the best thing to do was to sell his fish, so he sold the fish, and that brought him lots of money. So the next day David sailed home and he gave the money to his father, and they lived happily ever afterwards, but Turner felt sorry for what he had done to David.

ALFRED C. EKDAHL.
Vanguard, Sask.

HELPS TO READ STORIES

I have read the stories in The Guide and take great interest in reading them. I also like the Doo Dads. Poor fellows, they sure do have some hard times once in a while. I am in Grade III, and it helps me a great deal to read the stories of the Young Canada Club.

THE DOO DADS MAKE A TANK

HERE is a commotion. The Doo Dads found a toy steam engine that some little boy had lost and saw what they have done with it. They have made a tank such as the soldiers use in France. Poly is fireman and Smiles, the Clown, is at the Steering wheel. The tank is certainly doing lots of damage. It is pushing over the trees in which some of the Doo Dads have their houses. The house holders are very angry and no wonder. They called on Flannelfest, the Cop, who tried to stop the tank, but the Doo Dad in front aimed at him with his catapult and biffed him right on the nose. Poly, at the side, is also aiming a ball at him. Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, is snoozing peacefully away right in front of the tank. That Doo Dad is trying to wake him up before he is run over. The big wheel at the back has run right over Percy Haw Haw's foot and the wagon drawn by the frog has been smashed to pieces. Old Doc, Sawbones has heard about the trouble. Here he comes on the run, perfectly sure that he will have some bones to set this time. If Sleepy Sam doesn't wake up soon it will tax old Doc's skill to make a healthy hobo out of him again.

I am enclosing 25 cents for the Blue Cross Fund. I hope it will do some good towards helping the poor wounded horses.

Wishing your club every success.

HILDA WARD.

Kristnes P.O. Sask.

PLENTY OF FUN

This is my first letter to your club. I like to look at the Doo Dads every week. I am nine years old. I am going to tell you about sleigh riding. I like to sleigh ride very much. We have quite a lot of trees and pretty thick together. The snow has drifted right over the top of them and there is a dandy place to sleigh ride. I got a hand sleigh for Christmas, and I like to go down the snow banks on my sleigh. In some places at the foot of the bank the snow is soft and you go right down. I like to stand on the sleigh and go down. In the spring there will be lots of puddles around here as there is lots of snow. I have a pony and a cutter and a buggy and harness. I like to ride around in the cutter in the winter and in the buggy in the summer. There is no school now as it is too cold. I like to go to school.

ROY GRENNIE.

Landis, Sask.

A CUT HAND

I am sending my first letter to the Young Canada Club. One day a friend came up to our place to stay for supper. My brother said he was going to the lake to have a row in somebody's

boat with his friend. I wanted to go with them but they would not let me at first. They had to stop to open a gate where they got off their horses, then they said I could go with them, so on I got on my brother's horse and went too. When we got to the lake we could not see the boat. But my brother went to the man who owned the boat. The man said that it leaked. So my brother and his friend went to a house that was empty. We saw some pigeons there so we tried to catch them but we could not. The pigeons went to a barn and we caught one there. Then the others flew away. One of them got on the house and our friend climbed up to get it, but he fell on some glass and cut his hand very badly. I had a white overall on. I took that off and wrapped it around his hand. It was such a bad cut that the blood dropped all the way home and it was a long time before it healed.

ISABEL EYER.

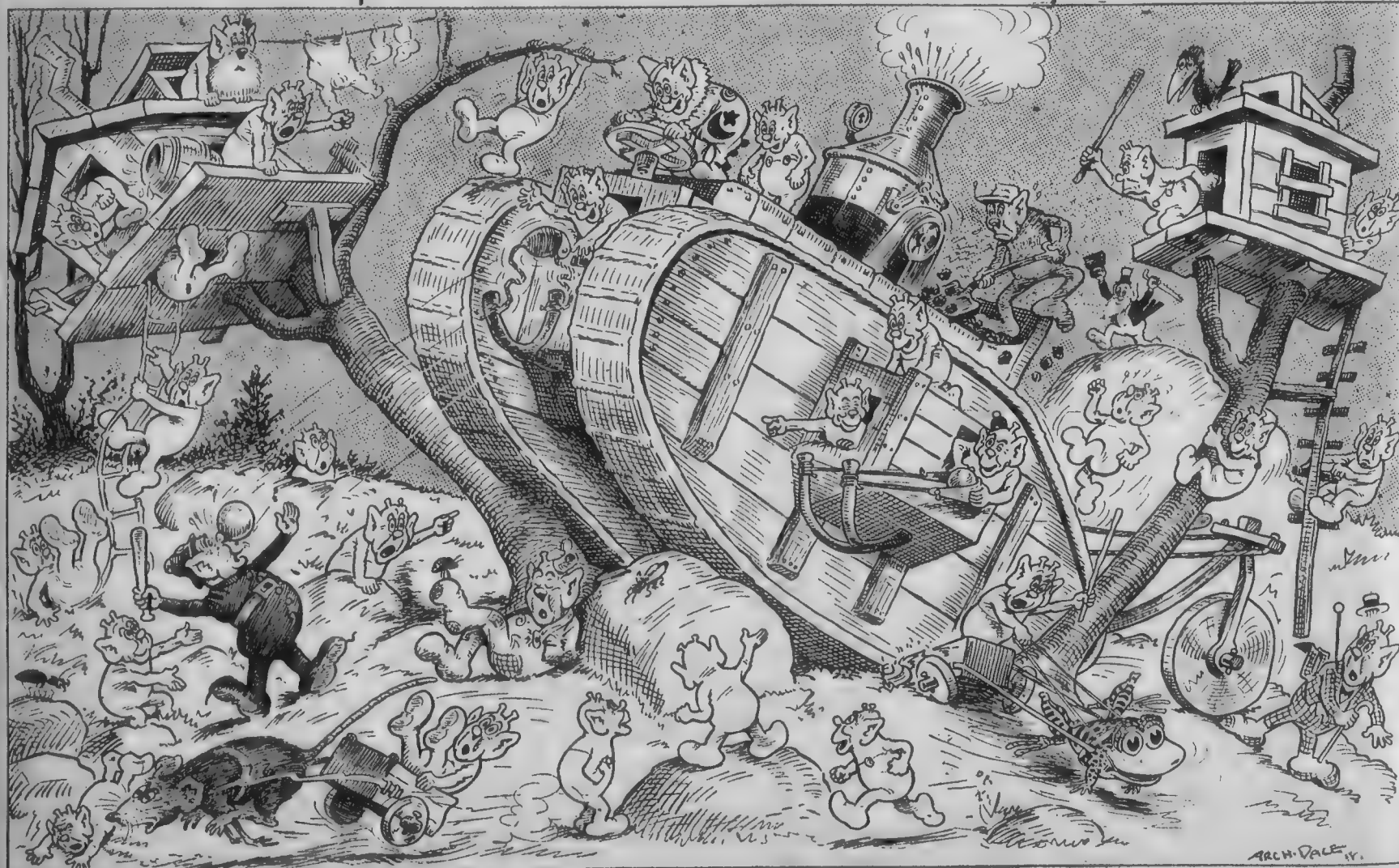
Freshfield, Alta.

KNITS SOLDIERS' SOCKS

I would like to become a member of the Young Canada Club. I like to read the interesting stories on your page. There are two Red Cross Societies in this community. I am a member of the one which is called "The Merry Workers." We have socials and concerts in the winter and picnics and basket ball in the summer. The funds which are obtained after paying expenses are sent to the Red Cross. We also do as much knitting as we can find time to do. I have knit several pairs of socks for the soldiers and so has my sister. At Christmas time we packed a large box which was to be divided among the boys at the front who have no friends to send them any. I am enclosing 25 cents for the Blue Cross which I hope will help to save some poor horse's life. Wishing the Blue Cross continued success.

EDNA HOWARTH.

Glen Adelaide, Sask.



Saskatchewan Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 21

placed in homes that are not suitable to them in the formative stages of their lives.

A special message requesting the utmost assistance in the February drive for the fund to assist in agricultural relief for the farmers in devastated Belgium and France was sent by Dr. Jas. Robertson, secretary of that fund at Ottawa.

The Labor Discussion

On Wednesday evening, F. Hedley Auld, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, addressed the joint convention on labor control and distribution. Mr. Auld's address was one of the most lucid and satisfactory of the whole four days. He dealt with the pressing need for food in Allied countries, the losses by submarines, and the necessity of America supplying the food which could not be imported from other points. He reviewed the hog production campaign, the removal of the tractor duty, the purchase of tractors. According to the last Dominion census a Saskatchewan farmer raised as much cereals as 12 farmers west of the Rockies or east of the Great Lakes. Good seed grain was essential this year.

The greater production campaign meant the getting together of the proper proportion of men, machinery and seed so as to make this year's production of food unsurpassed. There were farmers who were endeavoring to break more land than they had the power and equipment to handle.

There were other farmers who had more acres than were being used. Here was a chance to get the tractor to do a little more work and get a greater acreage broken. There were districts where there were large tracts of uncultivated land, and he would like to see an arrangement whereby the government would break up some of this land for the farmer, and then charge him up for it, taking a lien upon the land until it was paid for. This would help wonderfully in bringing about an increased acreage.

Some farmers had a half section of land and could not crop any more although they had the equipment and power to do so. Here was an opportunity to take some of the unsold school lands in the various districts, and use them for cultivation.

There was a chorus of protests at the usage many men had received at the hands of exemption tribunals. The following was a typical case and there were very many: A delegate in the gallery rose and pointed at a soldier in uniform sitting just in front of him. He said that the soldier farmed 120 acres and had 26 head of stock. "At Saskatoon, where he was examined, he was put in class A2. When he was brought down to Regina he was put in class B but they won't let him go. He wants to go either to the trenches or back to his farm, not to some forestry battalion. He has a letter signed by the deputy minister of justice from Ottawa that they cannot do anything for him. What could be done?"

Mr. Auld told him to immediately take the case up with Mr. Molloy, commissioner of labor for the province who would fix it. Protests were so numerous that Mr. Molloy was called upon. He told them of the recent labor conference at Ottawa and the steps now taken to release farmers. Those with special trouble along this line should take the matter up with him by writing or calling at his office in the Parliament buildings, Regina. The pre-election promises of the Minister of Militia came in for criticism. A long resolution dealing with the labor problem was tabled in view of the particular preparations for labor distribution now being made.

Agricultural Relief Fund

The same evening Mr. Auld told the audience, in the absence of Dr. James W. Robertson, of the great need for agricultural relief for stricken farmers in the war devastated areas. His speech was very effective and following it this resolution was unanimously passed:

Whereas our fellow farmer in the war devastated areas of Europe have suffered almost incalculable loss by the deliberate destruction carried on by our

mutual enemy; and whereas we believe this terrible destruction was entered upon for the deliberate purpose of defeating our mutual ends; therefore be it resolved that we heartily endorse the object of this fund and that a grant of one thousand dollars should be made to it from the patriotic acre fund of this association. In passing the resolution the convention pledged its support of the fund through the various locals in the province.

Dr. Stapleford, President of Regina College, gave a short address on the work of the college. There were 500 students in attendance at Regina College he said, of whom, 350 were girls. Before the war the number of boys exceeded that of the girls. The college had been founded about six years ago in order to give boys and girls whose early education had been neglected or not completed a chance to catch up in their studies. It made no difference at Regina College what stage the students or intending students had reached. They were made welcome and were started at the place where it seemed to the faculty they would make the best progress.

Seed Oats and Mill Feeds

Considerable valuable information and scores of pertinent questions arose when A. E. Wilson, Dominion Seed Commissioner, and Hon. George Brown answered inquiries on the seed oats and feed situations respectively. In commencing Mr. Wilson said he had his present position through the confirmation of Hon. T. A. Cramer and free of any party patronage considerations. He said the supply of good clean seed oats was considerably less than the demand for the entire Dominion. Most of the unfrozen seed oats were coming from Alberta. He intended to see that the requirements of the west are satisfied first before the east is supplied from the west.

In reply to questions as to price, Mr. Wilson said that No. 2 C.W. oats could be supplied at a price of about \$1 a bushel in the vicinity of Saskatoon, prices at other points varying with the freight rate. While No. 1 oats were free from weeds No. 2 contained up to 10 wild oats to the pound, and the difference in price between the two grades was 10 cents in car load lots. The varieties were mixed except in cases where they had been able to buy a straight variety in considerable quantity, in which latter case the varieties were separately binned. Mr. Wilson went on to say that seed and feed oats were being sold at cost to the farmers plus the cost of handling.

With reference to feed oats Mr. Wilson said that the government was purchasing extra No. 1 feed oats at 83¢ cents at Moose Jaw, and these could be shipped out to the farmers in any quantity desired.

Several delegates announced that good seed oats could be purchased in the Melville district and also at Lancer, and Mr. Wilson said if the farmers holding these for sale would send in their names he would send a man out and have them inspected with a view to purchase for distribution.

Declaring that it was impossible to raise hogs on oats alone a delegate wanted to know whether any barley could be secured to which Mr. Wilson replied that barley was available at a cost of \$1.65 or \$1.70 a bushel.

The Hon. Geo. W. Brown explained the regulations under which mills are controlled by license, and the principle of prices laid down by the food controller. He declared most emphatically that the mills were obliged to sell at these prices, otherwise licenses could be cancelled. He had, however, received a telegram from J. D. McGregor, the western representative of the food control board announcing that several car loads were available from Ontario points, and he suggested that those requiring feed should get into touch either with the provincial department of agriculture or with Mr. McGregor at Winnipeg.

Delegate Dane had interviewed the manager of a retail feed store in Saskatoon, who informed him that it was almost impossible to get feed from a certain mill without placing an accompanying order for flour, and that he intended to quit handling these feeds on



Price Delivered \$70.25

WRITE FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE

Our New Spring and Summer Catalogue has just been issued and it is well worth having. If you have not already received a copy we want you to write for it at once as the prices quoted in it represent the very best harness values offered in Canada to-day.

If you have received your copy, we sincerely hope you compared our prices with the prices quoted by others; and when you take the quality of our goods into consideration the margin of difference in value is very much greater than the mere prices represent.

The above illustration shows one of the most useful outfits that the farmer can possibly possess. It is well made throughout from carefully selected stock and you can see by price that the value cannot be duplicated. The quality and the workmanship in this four-horse outfit is characteristic of the harness we sell; and our harness reflects the experience of over one hundred years.

The Outfit shown here we sell, \$70.25
Price delivered

The S. H. Borbridge Co.

Winnipeg :: Canada

ROYAL PURPLE

Stock Specific

This popular animal regulator and fattener is being fed to stock in thousands of stables every day during the winter. It is good for cows, steers, horses, sheep and swine. It tones up the entire system by improving digestion, and purifying the blood. Maximum nourishment is obtained from all food eaten when our Stock Specific is fed regularly.

Cows Give More Milk

Dairymen state positively that their cows give from one-quarter to a half gallon more milk each, daily, when fed Royal Purple Stock Specific. Think how you would benefit by its use if milking only a small herd.

It rapidly improves the condition of hide-bound horses, and enables you to fatten hogs in from three to five weeks less time than you would otherwise require. Give it a trial.

Feedmen everywhere carry it in large and small packages. Ask for our 80-page booklet.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. Ltd., London, Canada

account of the difficulty in securing them. Other delegates offered similar testimony, the name of one large milling company being mentioned several times by delegates from different parts of the province.

Mr. Brown said that it was quite true that some of the mills were doing their utmost to hinder the farmers from getting mill feeds, but stated that a collect telegram to the western representative of the food control board would set the matter right. The western representative of the food controller had the power to send out an auditor to examine the books of any milling company accused of trying to evade the order,

and promised that this would be done in the case of any complaint which the offending company refused to rectify.

He advised purchasers of feed to pay for their purchases by cheque and they have ample evidence of the price they were required to pay.

He did not expect there would be any more screenings available from Fort William. There were, however, three or four car loads at the terminal elevator at Saskatoon, and they were endeavoring to arrange for having them crushed before being sold to the farmers.

A striking part of the convention was the banner competition. Hanging from the gallery were a score of beau-

Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association

ANNUAL BULL SALE

Two Hundred and Fifty Bulls Entered

In connection with the Manitoba Winter Fair, Brandon, March 5th to 9th, 1918, two hundred and fifty bulls are entered, contributed by the leading breeders of the province. A large number of high-class bulls are listed.

The sale commences at nine o'clock, Tuesday, March 5th. Write for catalogue of entries where description of animals and breeding are given. This is an excellent opportunity for breeders of the West to secure quality animals at fair prices.

The Manitoba Winter Fair will be formally opened on Monday evening, Mar. 4

ENTRIES FOR THE WINTER FAIR CLOSE FEBRUARY 23rd

W. H. ENGLISH, J. D. MCGREGOR,
Pres. Man. Cattle Breeders' Assn. President Manitoba Winter Fair.
W. I. SMALE, Secretary. ROBERT CLARK, Auctioneer.

LIVE POULTRY AND DRESSED HOGS

Read our Special Offer for Shipments over 100 lbs.

It will pay you to sell your live poultry now and ship same to us at our prices quoted below. You will notice we are offering very special attractions, which will stand good till the 15th April, 1918. We will prepay the express charges on all empty coops sent out. We also guarantee to pay the express charges on all shipments of old hens or ducks from any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan, providing the shipment is over one hundred pounds. No shipment is too large for us, so get together, and if you have not sufficient to ship yourself, co-operate with a friend or neighbor. By shipping over 100 lbs. of old hens or ducks you will receive the full prices as quoted below without any deduction whatsoever. We guarantee to pay you for every pound received. Go over your flock and let us know by return mail the quantity and variety you can ship us. We will promptly express coops (express prepaid) to your nearest station. Here are our prices, which are absolutely guaranteed till the 15th April, 1918, on poultry only.

Old Hens, in good condition, per lb. 20c	No express charges deducted whatsoever for shipments exceeding 100 lbs. from any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan.
Ducks, in good condition, per lb. 22c	
Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 22c	
The above prices are F.O.B. Shipping Point	
Turkeys, in good condition, from 7 lbs. up, per lb. 23c	Geese, in good condition, per lb. 17c
Spring Chickens, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 20c	Old Roosters, in good condition, per lb. 14c
	Eggs, strictly new laid, per doz. 50c
The above prices are F.O.B. Winnipeg	

Let us know per return mail what you have for immediate shipment
DRESSED HOGS.—Our present prices on hogs are as follows:
Hogs, 100 to 175 lbs., per lb. 20c up Hogs from 200 to 300 lbs., per lb. 18c

SISSKIND-TANNENBAUM GROCERY COMPANY 445 Pritchard Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Live Poultry WANTED

Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 25c
Old Hens, per lb. 22c
Ducks, per lb. 30c
Spring Chickens, per lb. 18c-20c
Old Roosters, per lb. 15c
Turkeys, per lb. 23c
Geese, per lb. 18c

Old birds in good condition. We are prepaying crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The prices quoted are for Poultry in Marketable condition.

Go over your flock; let us know the variety and quantity and whether you wish to ship live or dressed. We will promptly forward crates and shipping tags. All consignments are given our personal attention in the matter of correct weight and grade. Our shippers know that they will receive entire satisfaction.

MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY
Standard Produce Co.
48 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

FISH FISH FISH

Direct from our nets to the consumer We operate nearly 20 miles of nets We prepay all freight charges.

100 lb. White Fish	\$12.50
100 lb. Mulletts	6.50
100 lb. Trout	15.00
100 lb. Pike	9.50
100 lb. Pickerel	12.50

SPECIAL OFFERS

50 lb. White Fish	\$11.00
50 lb. Pike	
35 lb. White Fish	
35 lb. Pike	\$10.00
50 lb. Mulletts	

These prices are delivered at your station—FREIGHT PREPAID.

The Davis Produce Co
Box 203, THE PAS, MAN.

FISHING EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE CANADIAN PEOPLE

LIVE POULTRY

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES:
Turkeys, from 7 lbs., in good condition, per lb. 22c
Spring Chickens, No. 1 condition, lb. 20c
Hens, in good condition, per lb. 22c
Hens, extra large and fat, per lb. 25c
Ducks, per lb. 22c
Roosters, per lb. 15c
Geese, per lb. 18c
All prices are F.O.B. Winnipeg, and are guaranteed for 30 days from date of this issue. If you have not any crates let us know how much you have to ship and we will supply crates.
The prices quoted are for poultry in marketable condition.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.

tiful banners bearing local emblems worked out in most original designs. Valuable prizes were given for the best. These were judged for originality of design, suitability of banner to name, taste and harmony and workmanship. They were judged by President Henders and Mrs. J. S. Wood of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and Miss McCallum of The Guide. The prizes awarded were as follows:—

1. Prairie Star Local.
2. Melfort Local.
3. Dundurn Local.
4. Spring Creek Local.
5. Ormstown Local.

Great War Veterans' Association

During the closing session a most interesting address was given by Sgt. Renton, of the Great War Veterans' Association. He briefly outlined the objects of the association and showed its distinctly constructive character. It was open to voluntary soldiers or drafted men alike, no difference being shown. It aimed at securing not only better conditions for returned men, but better conditions in all Canada. A building in Regina was needed and any financial help that could be given would be greatly appreciated. He had met many Grain Growers' sons at the front. He

asked for sympathetic consideration for returned men going to work on farms, assuring the convention that though it would take some time to get used to farm work again and overcome the longings to get away to see other returned men, that with patience the men would soon be as good as ever. Many took Sgt. Renton's address, 201 McCallum-Hill Building, with the intention of making donations.

The secretary pointed out that since war broke out 470 Saskatchewan Grain Growers' members have been killed at the front, 3,300 have been reported enlisted in the Central office which meant at least 5,000 have gone as only part have reported to Central.

During the convention 165 new life memberships were taken out.

Much of the success of the evening meetings was due to the excellent entertainments given by Regina talent. This was greatly appreciated by the convention. The Una Grain Growers' band also furnished such excellent music that invitations were extended to it to play at some other large gatherings to be held in the city soon.

To Carry Legal Cases Higher

A very interesting case arose during the convention when it was decided to carry a legal dispute in regard to an unsatisfactory engine, to higher courts. A farmer, C. J. Schofield, had purchased an engine which was not the horsepower advertised, was not fitted to do the work and was altogether too high in price. Mr. Taylor, legal counsel for the Association, explained the case and told the delegates that he believed there was a good chance of winning it. He also reviewed some cases re the lifting of cattle guards on the railway with resultant loss of livestock. The provincial government now had this case in hand and if it is not won it will at least reveal where definite amendments are necessary in the Railway Act.

It was moved that a contribution of \$5.00 minimum should be contributed by each local to the fighting fund for carrying on just such cases as these.

FIFTY SHORTHORNS COMING WEST.

J. Bousfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man., have just completed the purchase of 50 head of imported Scotch Shorthorns from the veteran importer, Geo. Isaac, Cockburn, Ont. Fifteen imported females, specially selected from this importation, will be offered for sale by Messrs. Bousfield during the Brandon Winter Fair, together with some choice bred animals of Ontario and Manitoba breeding, including several young bulls.

GOVERNMENT BUYS TRACTORS

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—The government has purchased a thousand Ford tractors at cost. They will be sold to Canadian farmers also at cost plus freight. Details of freight costs have not yet been worked out, but it is estimated that the average cost to the farmer, including freight, will be about \$800. In addition, the government has secured options on another thousand tractors.

The Ford tractor has not so far been supplied to any private individual. The Ford factories are now engaged on an order for some thousands of the new tractors for the British government. When that order is completed—probably by the end of March—delivery in Canada will begin.

Purchases were completed for Canada after tests made of the tractor by Hon. C. A. Dunning, of Regina, and J. D. McGregor, Winnipeg, representing the minister of agriculture. Both Mr. Dunning and Mr. McGregor express themselves as fully satisfied with the work of the tractor and are convinced of its practicability.

The tractor burns either kerosene or gasoline. A fuel consumption of 2½ gallons of kerosene per acre is regarded as a fair average. It is claimed for the tractor that it can plow an average of eight acres in 10 hours. The plowing speed is given as 2½ miles per hour.

Conditions of sale will be for cash only. The scheme of distribution still remains to be worked out in detail. In all probability, however, orders will be placed through provincial departments of agriculture.

SAWYER-MASSEY TRACTOR SCHOOLS

The demand for instruction in tractor engineering has been so unprecedented that the Agricultural Colleges have been unable to meet it. To assist those who have not been able to get the desired tuition in handling tractors, the Sawyer-Massey Co. have scheduled the following schools:—Winnipeg, February 18 to 23; Calgary, March 4 to 9; Regina, March 11 to 16; Saskatoon, March 18 to 23; Estevan, March 25 to 30.

These schools, as well as those of all the other companies, are free to farmers' sons. Mr. A. C. Campbell, recently connected with the Manitoba Agricultural College extension work, is in charge of the Sawyer-Massey schools. Any person desirous of attending a tractor school should drop a line to the nearest branch office of all of the various tractor companies, since the increasing interest in this problem this year may mean that supplementary classes might be held.

FREE TRACTORS AND CATTLE

Three decisions reached by the government, which have already been given effect to, are significant as to the consideration which is now being given to the wishes of the west.

The right of the settler to bring with him vehicles, and implements moved by mechanical power, is granted; the duty on cattle is suspended, and tractors, up to the value of \$1,400 are admitted free of duty.

In each case there is a time limit—one year in the matter of tractors and cattle, and for the period of the war with respect to settlers' effects; but, in fact, these remissions of duty are intended to be and will be permanent. The wording of the orders-in-council provides for a refund of the duty, but in practice it will never be collected. In effect there is to be, in these important respects, a measure of free trade.

The Latest Order

The order-in-council with respect to settlers' effects is in these terms:—

"During the period of the war, and until otherwise ordered, vehicles and implements moved by mechanical power, may be imported free of duty by a settler, if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations prescribed by the minister of customs.

"Provided that the said vehicles or implements entered free as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after 12 months' actual use in Canada."

Under the new regulation settlers from the United States would be able to bring with them their tractors, and their automobiles.

CURRENT EVENTS

The Ontario government has a net surplus this year of \$1,751,374. The total receipts for the year amounted to \$18,269,597, and the total ordinary expenditures \$16,518,222. In addition to having the largest surplus in the province's history, the net debt of the province has been reduced by \$1,216,301, and an amount exceeding \$5,000,000 has been expended on capital accounts in excess of the amount borrowed for the purpose.

That Germany and Austria were still at war with Russia was the belief expressed by Dr. Von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, at the concluding session of the peace conference in Brest-Litovsk. After Trotzky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, had made his final statement that Russia was out of the war and her armies would be demobilized but that she would desist from signing a formal peace treaty. An offensive, with Petrograd as the objective, is rumored to be the purpose of the German war lords.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, former British Ambassador to United States, died at Ottawa on February 14. He was formerly engaged in farming operations near Pence, Sask.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, February 18, 1918)

Oats—New records are made so often in grain prices now that we hardly give them any thought. On Saturday, May oats futures sold at 90¢, the highest point yet. Cash oats in store at Fort William had previously sold as high and even slightly higher, but at present all grades are selling at a discount under May delivery price. The demand has been slower since a few days, buyers claiming that the advance in future prices has spoiled the cash market. Reports from the American markets state that there is keen competition for every car of oats or corn reaching those markets, and that there is as yet very little improvement in railway conditions. There is very grave danger of serious loss to their low grade corn as soon as the weather turns warm.

Barley prices are making new high levels and offerings are light and well taken. Higher grades are in best demand and are advancing more quickly than rejected and feed grades. With coarse grains at present levels there should be a strong effort to get in a large acreage, after wheat seeding. It will be a good thing from patriotic and from selfish motives.

Flax advanced 11¢ cents per bushel during the week. While the volume of trade has not been very heavy in the local market, it has broadened considerably on the advanced prices. American markets have been strong, and movement in the Argentine has been very slow.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	12	13	14	15	16	18	18	ago	Year
Oats	87	87	88	88	90	91	87	59	
May	87	87	88	88	90	91	87	59	
July	85	86	87	88	88	89	85	59	
Flax	334	334	338	341	345	349	334	258	
May	334	334	338	341	345	349	334	258	
July								260	

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

	This Year	Last Year
1 hard	16,284.50	15,007.20
1 Nor.	1,593,370.20	1,888,116.10
2 Nor.	951,975.40	3,814,735.30
3 Nor.	951,785.50	3,881,792.10
4 Nor.	428,575.00	3,071,349.10
Others	225,793.00	10,039,016.20

	This Week	Last Week
Wheat	5,867,785.20	22,810,016.40
Oats	5,474,024.30	22,801,702.30
Barley	393,760.80	8,314.10

	This Week	Last Week
1 C.W.	5,282.02	17,624.22
2 C.W.	450,275.14	3,052,522.24
3 C.W.	297,851.03	1,094,712.07
Ex. 1fd.	631,097.09	2,031,340.11
Others	3,666,143.52	5,430,626.17

	This Week	Last Week
Wheat	5,050,650.12	11,626,826.13
Oats	8,896,041.22	11,795,835.26
Barley	174,608.24	160,009.13

Barley		Flaxseed	
Ex. 3 C.W.	3,776.42	1 N.W.C.	640,526.27
3 C.W. . . .	273,670.09	2 C.W. . . .	130,539.07
4 C.W. . . .	623,024.15	3 C.W. . . .	27,373.06
Rej.	120,800.42	Others . . .	20,664.04
Feed	165,897.38		
Others	68,173.40		

	This Week	Last Week
Wheat	1,255,343.42	819,102.44
Oats	1,234,160.35	811,127.18
Barley	21,183.07	7,975.26

SHIPMENTS

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1918—Rail	536,939	182,766	80,885	75,374
1917—Rail	412,928	314,183	5,381	15,072

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'	6'	T11	T12	T13
Fixed	121	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
Year	172	168	163	155	136				
ago									

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur, February to 12

	Date	Feed	Wheat	2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Ref.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW
Feb. 12	171	89	85	84	81	78	158	153	128	128			325	308	
13	171	83	85	85	81	78	160	155	131	130			326	308	
14		90	87	86	83	80	166	157	132	131			333	329	312
15		87	84	84	81	78	160	155	132	131			326	332	315
16		89	86	86	83	80	162	157	132	131			340	336	319
18		89	87	86	83	80	126	157	132	131			344	341	323
Week															
ago	171	89	84	84	81	78	156	151	125	125			329	325	308
Year															
ago	196	87	55	55	55	54	96	91	80	80			252	249	233

	LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg	Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul
		Feb. 16	Feb. 14	Feb. 16	Feb. 14	Feb. 14
Cattle						
Choice steers		10.50-11.50	9.50-10.00	11.25-12.50	10.25-10.75	11.50-13.00
Best butcher steers		8.50-10.25	9.00-9.50	10.25-11.25	9.50-10.25	10.00-11.50
Fair to good butcher steers		7.25-8.50	6.50-8.75	8.00-10.00	8.00-9.50	6.50-9.00
Good to choice fat cows		8.50-10.00	6.75-7.50	9.50-10.25	8.50-9.75	8.00-9.75
Medium to good cows		7.50-8.50	5.50-6.50	8.75-9.25	8.00-8.50	7.50-8.50
Common cows		6.50-7.50	4.00-5.00	7.75-8.50	7.00-7.75	7.00-7.50
Canners		5.00-6.50	3.75-4.25	6.50-6.50	4.50-6.50	6.00-6.35
Good to choice heifers		10.00-11.00	7.50-8.50	9.00-11.00	8.50-9.75	8.00-9.75
Fair to good heifers		8.50-9.50	6.00-7.00	7.50-9.00	6.00-7.25	6.25-7.75
Best oxen		8.00-8.50	6.50-7.00	7.50-8.50	7.00-8.50	7.50-8.00
Best butcher bulls		8.00-8.50	6.50-7.50	10.00-11.00	7.00-8.10	8.00-9.00
Common to bologna bulls		6.50-7.75	5.00-6.00	6.25-9.00	6.00-7.00	6.35-8.25
Fair to good feeder steers		8.50-9.00	6.00-6.75	8.00-9.50	7.50-9.00	7.00-11.25
Fair to good stocker steers		5.50-8.25	6.00-6.75	6.50-9.00	7.00-7.85	8.00-9.50
Best milkers and springers						
(each)		\$75-\$90	\$65	\$90-\$125	\$75-\$90	
Fair milkers and springers						
(each)		\$50-\$65	\$45-\$55	\$65-\$85	\$70-\$75	
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and		18.50	13.65-13.75	18.75	19.15	15.00-16.30
watered		16.00	10.00-10.50			15.40-15.90
Light hogs		13.00-14.00	8.00			15.00-15.50
Heavy hogs		10.00-12.00	6.00-6.50			15.75-16.25
Stags						
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs		10.00-15.50	11.75-12.25	18.00-18.75	15.00-16.00	16.25-17.00
Best killing sheep		10.00-14.00	8.50-9.25	9.00-15.00	12.50-15.00	8.50-13.00

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

	Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, February 16, were:	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
Cash Grain			
3 white oats	\$0.86	\$0.88	\$0.89
Barley	1.31-1.62	1.54	1.90
Flax, No. 1	3.40	3.75	3.78

order deals with wheat shipments in transit over the G.T.P. from points on the Moose Jaw, northwest branch of the lines, all of which is for the account of the Wheat Export company, Limited. Following are the orders, Nos. 31 and 32 respectively:

(1) That the Canadian Pacific Railway company unload into the government elevator at Moose Jaw for account of the Wheat Export company, Limited, all cars of wheat shipped east from points on the Lacombe Corridor, N.W.; Coronation, Macklin, Kerrobert, Outlook, Empress, Bassano, Expanse, Vanguard and Swift Current subdivisions of its lines.

(2) That the Wheat Export company, Limited, pay a diversion charge of one cent per bushel in addition to the fixed price for all wheat so diverted.

(3) That this order does not apply to cars of wheat which are at present in transit consigned to flour mills.

(4) That this order is effective from February 15, 1918, inclusive and shall remain effective until further notice.

Order 32 reads as follows:

(1) That the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company unload into the government elevator at Moose Jaw for account of the Wheat Export company, Limited, all cars of wheat shipped from points on the Moose Jaw, northwest branch of its lines.

Sections (2), (3) and (4) of this order are identical with No. 31 as above.

CROP IN UNITED KINGDOM

London Grain, Seed and Oil Reporter—The area sown to wheat, barley and oats in Great Britain last year amounted to 6,995,599 acres and, on the basis of the above statement, this year's area would be about 8,000,000 acres. If a similar increase takes place in Ireland, the total area for the whole U.K. would be about 10,800,000 acres, against 8,663,551 acres in 1917, an increase of over 2,000,000 acres. What proportion of this indicated increase in the area will be sown to wheat, and what to barley and oats, remains to be seen, but as much of the land will not be ready for sowing until the spring, in all probability a very fair proportion of the augmented acreage will be sown to barley and oats. In any case there is every prospect of a very large increase in the production of grain in the United Kingdom of 1918, as compared with previous years, and this will be of great importance, as it will reduce to a material extent the amount of shipping room required for bringing grain from other countries.

MORE WHEAT IN ONTARIO

Toronto, Feb. 15.—Steps have been taken by the government to increase wheat growing in Ontario. An initial purchase has been made of 50,000 bushels of No. 1 Marquis wheat, which will be sold to the farmers in bags at \$2.75 a bushel. The seed will be handled through the market branch of the department of agriculture. Plans are now being made to secure warehouse space at several points throughout the province which are served by two or three lines of railway.

BILL AGAINST GRAIN SPECULATION

"Whereas the recent wheat deal has again demonstrated to the people of Manitoba that even the bread supply of our land is at the mercy of the speculators," is part of the preamble of the bill introduced into the Manitoba legislature by Donald A. Ross, member for St. Clements. The bill seeks to make trading margins or futures in stock or grain or other commodities an unlawful proceeding in this province. The bill is aimed principally at the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Penalties are to be provided if the bill passes the house and provision made for prosecutions of offenders before police-magistrates and justices of the peace. Mr. Ross introduced a similar bill last year which was unsuccessful.

SEED FOR ALBERTA FARMERS

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 14.—The government of Alberta proposes passing an act at the present session of the legislature empowering the municipalities and local improvement districts throughout the province to supply seed grain to the farmers in their municipality or district, who have been haled out, or whose crop had been killed by drought. The government will arrange to endorse these municipalities or districts at some charter bank to obtain money at reasonable rates, the municipality or local improvement district to receive the applications for seed grain, to distribute the grain, take notes for it and make the collections when done.

The seed grain branch of the Dominion department of agriculture has made extensive purchases of seed grain throughout Alberta, and this grain is now stored in the Dominion elevators. The purchase of it and the distribution is in charge of A. L. Wilson, of the Dominion seed branch, Regina.

PRICES WERE NOT FIXED

Chicago, Feb. 9.—A special meeting was held yesterday by the board of trade directors regarding trading in futures. It was shown that rye and barley, for which there are no facilities provided for trading in futures, "except at Winnipeg in barley," prices had advanced in the past month or so 40 cents per bushel, while oats had held comparatively steady. It was, therefore, assumed that the future trading was of considerable importance in that it was a means of steadying market values. No action, therefore, was taken, and a committee will visit Food Administrator Wheeler, of Illinois, and explain the situation.

\$2.75 FOR N.D. WHEAT

Washington, Feb. 13.—A bill to fix the price of wheat for the 1918 crop at not less than \$2.75 a bushel instead of \$2 as now provided, was introduced today by Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, and referred to the agriculture committee. The senator said the price of materials had become so high that something must be done to increase the profits of the farmers and induce them to increased production.

Senator Gore, Democrat, of Oklahoma, also introduced an amendment increasing the government guaranteed price to \$2.50 a bushel.

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO

Chicago, Feb. 14.—Most markets early this week were congested. Chicago received 3,500 carloads of livestock in the first two days. Railways were far behind with car deliveries, and the present heavy movement will continue another thirty days or longer. Trade consequently is semi-demoralized, cattle values having declined 25 to 50 cents, hogs \$1.50 to \$1.75 and sheep 50 to 75 cents, within the past week. The market editor of the Breeders' Gazette says that the situation does not warrant optimism, as the inception of March rarely records satisfactory market conditions, and the campaign to restrict meat consumption is being prosecuted rigorously, the additional porkless day each week having reduced fresh meat demand 20 per cent. Mild weather has adversely affected dressed meat trade, and the public is making an effective demonstration of how little meat it can get along with.

The very heaviest and most choicely finished cattle are at present among the most difficult to sell on this market. The \$14.30 top of a week ago was down to \$13.80 beginning this week, and that price was paid for steers last fall to take out to the country as feeders. In the meantime, light stuff has lost only 25 cents. Most of the fed cattle have sold at \$11.00 to \$12.75, the bulk weighing 1075 to 1250 pounds. Most buyers refused to look at anything above \$12.25 and the cheaper grades are always easier to sell. Feeders are still holding cattle that cost \$12.14 when put in last fall, and many of them are becoming quite irate on the subject. A good many of them are resigned to loss. Scant remuneration is being received for a lot of corn consumed by these cattle. Much of this stock was fed in response to official calls for more beef. Feeders resent the accusation that they were gambling. They had to compete with packers in the market.

Stock cattle trade is reviving. The demoralization in the fat steer market and increasing cost of feed have damaged this trade. The movement from Missouri River markets has been 30 per cent less than last year, while Chicago has been practically out of the stock cattle business.

Fifty cents fluctuation in 24 hours are not uncommon on the hog market. Early last week the entire market was above \$17.00. This week practically everything is below \$16.00. Such fluctuations are not evidenced in the cash meat trade and future values. Packers and speculators are responsible and country buyers have been hit hard. The unsatisfactory condition of transportation facilities is responsible for enormous shrinkage in transit. Extra heavy hogs are discounted considerably on this market at present, in spite of the official appeal for better finish.

WINNIPEG

Union Stockyards, St. Boniface

Winnipeg, Feb. 16.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers reports receipts at the Union stockyards for last week as follows: Cattle, 1,296; calves, 8; sheep and lambs, none; hogs, 6,847.

Cattle trade has been somewhat quiet owing to lack of demand from eastern buyers. The quality coming forward is on the medium order which is a factor in the easier prices.

There has been a fairly heavy run of hogs coming forward, but local demand is taking care of all. Prices have been well maintained on a steady to strong market, closing today at \$18.50. The run on sheep, lambs and calves has been very light with prices about steady on last quotations. Sheep and lambs from 12 to 15¢ cents. Best calves from 9 to 11 cents.

CALGARY

Calgary, Feb. 16.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 415; cattle, 1,271; hogs, 2,527; sheep, 109. The corresponding week a year ago was: Horses, 575; cattle, 875; hogs, 2,956; sheep, 82.

With a moderate run of cattle the market held steady. There were no cattle of outstanding merit. We sold a few steers at \$10.75, but \$10.50 was practically the top of the market. The quality was only average. A few choice steers would realize 11 cents. Medium butcher steers sold from \$9.75 to \$10.25, and common \$9.00 to \$9.50. Fat cows were probably the strongest sellers and we topped the market on Friday at \$9.75, with the most of the good ones bringing \$9.00 to \$9.50. We sold one choice bull at \$8.10, with the majority of the best at \$7.75 to \$8.00. The enquiries for stockers continues strong and the supply coming forward does not meet the demand. Good yearling and two-year-old steers 700 to 900 lbs. would bring \$8.50 to \$9.00, while some of the choice classes of yearling heifers have changed hands at \$60.00 to \$65.00, with two-year-olds at \$70.00 to \$75.00. Calves are high. Top price on cattle a year ago \$9.00. There was very little change in prices on cattle this week and we do not look for any material rise for another month. We would advise those in a position to do so to hold on as long as possible as well finished cattle will undoubtedly command good prices later on.

The run of hogs was light, but the quality good. There were no sales until Thursday, when 10 cents off cars was the ruling price. All our Friday's hogs made \$19.40, with the benefit of the through freight. This is the highest price ever paid in Calgary. Top price on hogs a year ago \$13.30.

The offering of fat sheep is very meagre and is not sufficient to meet the demand.

AVAILABLE MEAT SUPPLIES

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—The Canada Food Board has just received from the British ministry of food a memorandum showing the estimated supplies of beef and mutton available for the civilian population of Great Britain during 1918. It reveals an estimated deficiency in supplies of beef and mutton amounting to nearly 30 per cent, as compared with 1916-17, and approximately 45 per cent, as compared with 1913-14. The consumption of these meats during the last year of peace was 150,000 tons per month. During 1916-17 this amount had fallen to 120,000 tons per month. The total available supplies at present in sight for the current year are not more than 8,000 tons per month.

The memorandum emphasizes the importance of avoiding encroaching upon the comparatively small stocks of meat held in reserve for the British and allied armies.

Resolutions at Regina Convention

Continued from Page 41

south-west sections of the province where such serious drouth have taken place the last two years. This should be done in the interest of greater production and not of relief.

It was recommended to all locals that returned soldiers who are members in good standing of the Association be given life memberships.

Whereas nothing definite has yet been suggested as to caring for the returned soldiers and land settlement.

Therefore be it resolved that this Convention place itself on record as in favor of the Government taking steps to appoint a commission with power to set the valuation of all vacant lands, whether held by individuals or corporations, and where advisable, take them over at such valuation for settlement by returned soldiers.

That equal franchise should be granted to all women in the Dominion.

Whereas a number of our foreign settlers are using sulphuric ether as an intoxicating beverage with very serious results.

Therefore be it resolved that the provincial government legislate restricting the sale of sulphuric ether.

That the Dominion government be urged to take immediate steps to inaugurate some system whereby the immense natural resources of the northern part of Saskatchewan in agriculture, minerals, fish, fuel and lumber may be developed both for the good of the province and of the Dominion.

That in view of the pressing necessity for stimulating, encouraging and helping every agency for turning the agricultural resources of the Dominion in the direction of increased production, and that many hindrances to this end at present exist, especially in Western Canada, owing to an insufficient grasp, both of the problems which confront the Western farmers and an inadequate appreciation of the tremendous possibilities which would quickly be developed were these hindrances removed.

This Association is of the opinion that a clearer understanding of much that is now obscure, as well as a greater spirit of mutual confidence would be promoted by a more personal contact between the members of the Dominion Parliament and the people of the western provinces, and, with this end in view, desire to extend a cordial invitation to the members of both houses of parliament at Ottawa to visit this province as a corporate body, at such time as may be later determined during the coming summer, when the agricultural resources of the province may be in the best condition for observation. This resolution was introduced and ably spoken to by Mr. Simpson of Eyebrow local.

Stand on Freight Rates

After the very able address of R. McKenzie on Thursday evening, dealing so lucidly with this question the following resolution was unanimously carried with great applause: Whereas the railway commission in response to representations made to them by the railroad companies of Canada have recommended to the government that an increase of 15 per cent. be made in rates.

Whereas, while the G.T.P. and C.N.R. have admittedly been operated at a loss, the C.P.R. as shown by their published reports, has made large profits, demonstrating that even under war conditions a well equipped and efficiently managed road can be successfully operated at a fair profit.

And whereas any increase would become an additional burden to the cost of living.

Therefore be it resolved that this Association protest vigorously against any such increase, and endorse the action of the Central Board in combatting same.

That the government follow the example of Britain and the United States in assuming control of, and operating all Canadian railways in one system, which would enable them to give a greatly superior service, as well as by eliminating duplication and overlapping, and effect such economy as would permit of their operation at present rates.

That the Association give full sup-

port to the Greater Production Loan which is being floated for the purpose of financing the farm loans scheme in Saskatchewan, and in order to provide cheaper money for our farmers.

That the Association believes that the Government should own and operate all coal mines in the Dominion of Canada; that the Association is in favor of the government raising by taxation, sufficient money for all purposes of the Patriotic fund; that the Association favors the appointment of returned soldiers to post office or similar service positions where the remuneration is sufficient and the conditions feasible. Mr. Maharg stated that this is the policy of the Union Government. At present not one in ten of rural post offices give sufficient to pay a returned soldier. The average is about \$100 per year with more below that figure than above.

That the Association favors the amending of the Public School Act to make it compulsory for the teacher or some wholly responsible person to remain at school during noon hour in rural or village schools; that a survey should be taken by the proper authorities of the boys of high school age within the province, with a view to making such arrangements as may be necessary to enable such boys to give all the help they can in seeding and harvesting the 1918 crop—and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

This resolution indicated the stand on implement duty: Whereas the Dominion Government is urging the farmers to produce more grain and meat, and whereas they have also set the price of wheat, therefore be it resolved that this Association place itself on record that they consider it the duty of the government to remove the duty on farm implements and machinery and set the price on same.

Teaching of English in Schools

A resolution on the teaching of English only in the public schools of Saskatchewan was expected to, and did, provoke a great deal of very earnest discussion though it must be said it was done in an exceedingly fine spirit. The mover, O. J. Hopkins, of Anerly, insisted that this should not be a racial, religious or political question but a national one. Conditions in the province were lamentable. In far too many places foreign languages were dominant in the schools.

This question affected the unity of Canada more than any other. Mr. Kirkham asked if it were true that there were schools in the province where German is dominant and English not taught. George Hilton, Melville, came forward to substantiate this statement.

He said that Pearl Lake school, seven miles from Melville, was governed by three trustees who between them had 28 children. They had a teacher, a foreigner, who did not satisfy the inspector, Mr. Stevenson. He was teaching the school in German, and he had to be dismissed, as the inspector insisted on it. The adjoining school district of Ewimar, also a German community, took on this teacher and he is teaching there today and has been doing so ever since he was dismissed by Pearl Lake at the demand of the inspector. Ever since the Pearl Lake school has been closed and the trustees refuse to open it until they can get a teacher who is able to teach German. He said he saw the department of education about the matter and Dr. Foght, the man who conducted the survey of school conditions here. Dr. Foght told him he was unable to do anything and that the remedy for such conditions lay with the people of the province. The Pearl Lake school is still closed.

Director T. Sales said he stood for one flag, one country and one language just as strongly as any man. His children are the only children of English-speaking parents attending their school. They teach German in that school from three till four because the school regulations permit that. His children sometimes came home, having had no instruction in English after recess. He wanted the regulations of the department of education changed to read that foreign languages cannot be taught until after 4 o'clock in the public schools, and only on days permitted by the trustees,

instead of at present every day from 8 to 4.

Henry Harris of Humboldt said if the association wanted to increase its membership to 60,000 it would need to get many of them among the non-English speaking. He counselled moderation and tolerance though in favor of insisting on English. There were many Germans who were anxious to teach their children English. There were exceptions, of course, but the average German in the province wanted his children to learn English so that the child would not be in the same position that its parents were in.

A German's Opinion

E. Muech, Bickford, of German birth, said he was German but did not believe in the separate exclusive communities some Germans lived in who wanted to retain all old customs and privileges. He wanted English insisted on in the schools by strict enforcement of law. Private schools should be under government control. Children not taught English had their future robbed. It was interesting to note the applause given this man after speaking and also later while speaking on another subject. Two of the best talks of the convention were given by this man and E. Hesterman of Scandinavian origin.

Finally the resolution of two year's ago reading as follows was reaffirmed: That this convention is of the opinion that every child in Saskatchewan should be given a practical knowledge of the English language, that all elementary schools should be brought under government control and inspection and that an effective system of compulsory education should be enacted. A resolution by Mr. Sales, asking that teaching of foreign languages in public schools be left till after four o'clock, was unanimously endorsed.

Want Better Phone Service

Other resolutions pledging full support in the campaign for greater production; pledging loyal support to the Canadian and Allied governments in their efforts to make the world safe for democracy; that the duty should be removed on all fuel and lubricating oils; of condolence to J. B. Musselman on account of recent bereavement, and to the relatives of the late Thos. Laurence of Hanley whose splendid work was so much appreciated; that the Wallace land in the south-west corner of the province be opened for settlement by returned soldiers under the War Measures Act; that the provincial telephone department be requested to allow neighboring rural telephone systems to connect their centrals, independent of long distance lines, were passed. The last question aroused a lot of discussion. Several delegates fenced in by phone lines were unable to get a phone in their houses. The main contention, however, was that it should not be necessary where centrals of two lines came close together that farmers, perhaps not more than a mile apart, should have to go around 150 or 200 miles to get connection. Such lines were to often out of order thus involving costly delays. Where farmers could not get the phone in their homes with lines running past it was only necessary to wait for money the next year as money for this purpose was only raised by the local phone companies once per year. The law will not allow the building of phones on farmers own initiative. The costs of building had risen tremendously. Hon. Geo. Langley advised all to write the Department of Telephones regarding their troubles.

No Increase of Membership Fee

A proposed change in the constitution raising the membership fee to \$1.50, though seriously discussed, did not find sufficient support to carry. There were a number who wanted the fee put at \$2.00. John Holmes, Asquith, in a clever speech analyzed the possible effect of an increase. He contended that more members would be received at \$1.00 and that was what counted most. A strong point was made of the importance of securing family memberships.

A proposal to change the basis of representation at the annual convention from one delegate to ten members to one to twenty members was lost. It was contended it would not decrease the attendance at all as more visitors would make up the difference.

A proposal to give the executive power to organize for the control of legislation was strongly debated and lost on the contention that this virtually meant the creation of a third party.

Resolutions of the Women's Section were endorsed by the general convention.

A large number of resolutions were referred to the executive for consideration and action. Some of these dealt with: better service for livestock shippers; co-operative support of cold storage plants; legislation requiring lumber dealers to sell lumber according to stated specifications; fixing of prices for vegetables; railway passes; revision of provincial electoral system; federal government department of social research; amendment of Fruit Markets and Inspection and Sales Act; unreasonable seizures through crop failures; profiteering in food; profits of corporations; municipal elections; free mail delivery; withdrawing land from lease; classification of wood; fence laws; wolf bounties; water supply; protection of elk; mechanics' liens; proportional representation; bank act; municipal high schools; parcel posts; bureau of education; mutual insurance, etc., etc.

A vote of thanks to the city of Regina, mayor, council and board of trade, and to the press was passed.

THE LABOR SITUATION

"To mobilize and utilize on a voluntary basis the farm labor resources of Canada" will be one of the duties of the newly organized food control board. Under the new organization, the board becomes a branch of the department of agriculture, under Hon. T. A. Crerar. It will be under the chairmanship of H. B. Thompson, the present controller. J. D. McGregor, Hon. C. A. Dunning and Percy B. Tustin of Winnipeg will be prominent in connection with the work. Mr. Dunning will devote himself to the problem of production. Mr. McGregor, is director of agricultural labor.

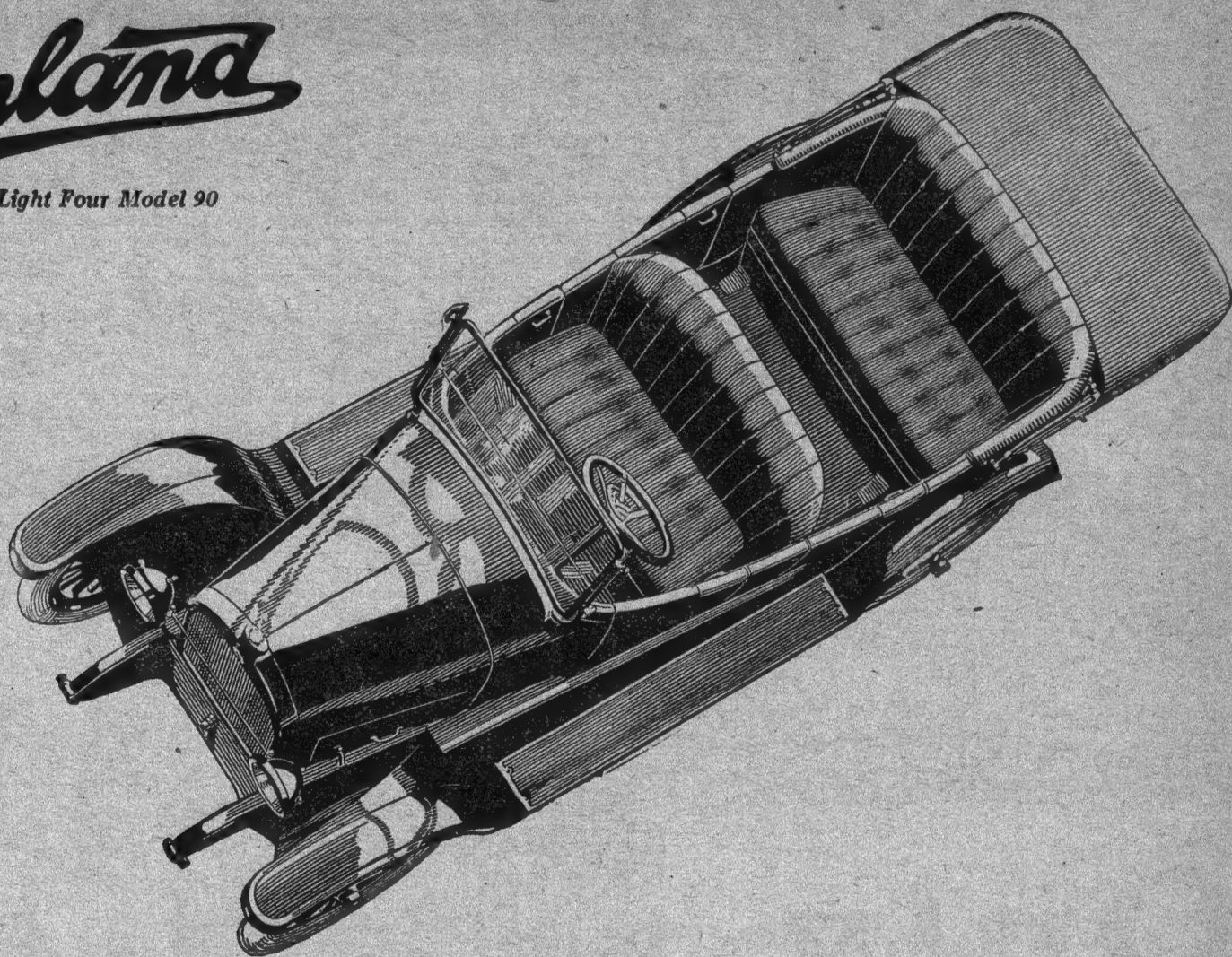
A statement issued by the Government regarding labor states that it is unable to accept the view that men called out under the Military Service Act but physically unfit should be conscripted for farm labor. In addition to the objections so strongly urged by organized labor against industrial conscription, compulsory service of individual citizens or individual farmers in Canada, is, it is stated, impracticable. With regard to the possible utilization of alien labor, a problem involved, is so complex and difficult, especially from an international standpoint, that it has not as yet been possible to reach a definite decision. The representatives of labor directly challenged the necessity of importation of coolie labor, and stated that there is sufficient labor in Canada if properly organized to man all our essential industries. The government recognizes that this labor situation should be relieved to some extent by diverting labor from the less essential to the more essential industries, and a classification of the industries according to their value to the country under the war conditions, is in progress. A strong effort will be made to distribute labor in such a way that the needs of the farmer in this particular will be met.

CLASS TWO MAY BE CALLED

There are indications that Class Two may be called up under the Military Service Act in the near future. Of the six classes specified in the Act only one has been called, that of single men and widowers (without children) less than 34 years of age. It is considered certain that there are men in other classes who might be drafted into the army without causing undue hardship on any dependent and without decreasing the production of essentials. The primary consideration is that of necessary reinforcements. Where a man can be spared for the army, it is emphasized, it is essential that there should be as little delay as possible in putting him into training. The governor-in-council may, if necessary, divide any class into sub-classes, in which case the sub-classes are to be called out in order of age, beginning with the youngest. In view of this, the six classes specified in the Act, may not be called out consecutively.

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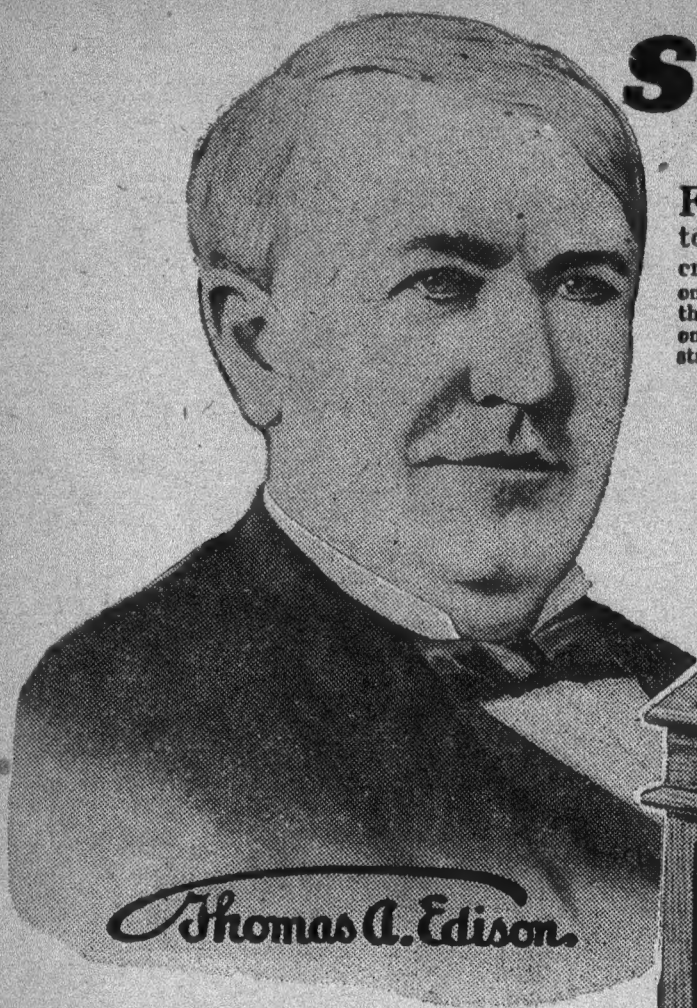
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Yes, we will send you the New Edison, the product of the world's greatest inventor's genius, the phonograph with the wonderful diamond stylus reproducer and your choice of the latest Diamond Amberol Records on *free trial without a penny down*. On this offer, you can now have the genuine Edison, the instrument which gives you real, life-like music, the finest and best of all phonographs at a small fraction of the price asked for imitations of Mr. Edison's great instrument. *Seize this opportunity.* Send the coupon now for free catalog.

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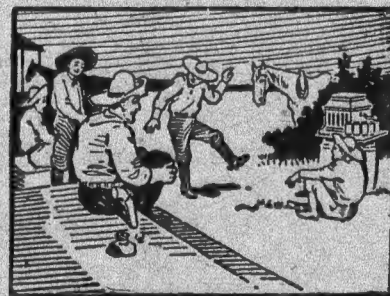
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Get the New Edison in your home on free trial. Entertain your family and friends with the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until your sides ache at the funniest of funny minstrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns. Hear the crashing brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the solos, the duets and quartettes. You will sit awe-stricken at the wonderful grand-operas as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartettes singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment. All on free trial. Then, after the trial, send the outfit back at our expense if you choose. Or keep it on our great rock-bottom offer. Send the coupon today.